English Draught Ale
In casks of 9 gallons $12 gold
In casks of 18 gallons $23 gold
WOOLLEY AND CO.
345 — PIEDAD — 345.

The Standard

HOTEL INGLES
CALLE URQUIZA 328
Rosario.
Service entirely English.
French Cuisine and attendance of the best.
Prices Moderate.

N 8271 BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1890. XXIX YEAR

PARRY & Cia.
Oporto and Jerez fino en quintos, cuarterolas y en cajones de "SANDEMAN"
Cerveza Negra CHANCHO
Unica recomendada por los Medicos por sus calidados fortificantes y sumamente restaurativas.
Cerveza Blanca (Bass) marca "Nato." La mas dedicada que fabrican los Sres. BASS & CIA. elaborada por los Sres. READ Hnos. y embotellada bajo su famoso systema patentado.
Ginebra de Holanda marca "Chancho," Importada por nosotros y como garantia de calidad superior cada botella lleva nuestra marca registrada (colorado y blanco a listones).
Cognac "Martell," importado por nosotros y como garantia de su legitimad cada botella lleva nuestra marca registrada, colorado y blanco a listones.
Bitter Angostura (unico legitimo). Chocolate y cremas "Cadbury," Oporto y Jerez "Sandeman." Salsa Inglesa "Lea & Perrins." Whiskey "Lorne" y "Heather Bell." Azul y Mostaza Inglesa "Colman." Dulces y Caramelos "Keiler." Rom Jamaica "Corazon Rojo." Old Tom marca "Gato." Jamones y Ostras "Chancho;" Champaña "Eugéne Clicquot." Jabon "Windsor." Lenguas de Paysandu. Schnapps aromatico de "Wolfe." Vino puro frances "Morton" Tobacco "Pioneer."

Margaux "Monada"
A really sound dinner Claret
Of very moderate price.
Eugene Cliquot's Champagne
McCall's Genuine Paysandu Ox Tongues.
Good Scotch Whiskey N.B.V.O.
In square bottles.
Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps
Old Jamaica Rum
Marca "Corazon Rojo".
PARRY & CO.
BALCARCE 371.
1 xp

[ESTABLISHED 1864]
HESPERIDINA
3 cosas buenas
26 Premios
GALLETITAS Y DULCE BAGLEY.

Jules Robin & Co.'s
Celebrated Brandy
The oldest imported in the River Plate
Always stock on hand with their sole agent
MOLLER & CO.,
Calle Florida 31 (altos)

Dr. Gannon.
Physician and Surgeon of the Medical Faculties of Dublin and of Buenos Ayres.
PERU 674.
Consultations—1-2 p.m.
1 51 dc3jny

Dr. F. Walker
114 — RIO BAMBA — 114.
Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m.
1 419 f19 xp

Morgan's
Corned Beef
Wholesale by WARREL & LATORE, Peru No. 317, and at all the high-life Almacens.
66 jy2 1890

Paris International Exhibition 1889.
Dear Sir,—
We have the pleasure of intimating to you that we have received
The Highest Award for Scotch WHISKIES,
at the above Exhibition.
We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
James Buchanan & Co.
Sole Agents—
C. R. SIMONS & CO.
336—FLORIDA—344

Agencia Inglesa de Seguros
"PHŒNIX"
ESTABLECIDA EN 1782.
South British
CONTRA INCENDIOS, FLUVIALES Y MARITIMOS.
JUAN WALLACE, Agente
559, — CALLE PIEDAD — 559.
1 48 sp3 xp

Preliminary Statement of
The Equitable Life Assurance Company,
Of the United States.
Jan. 1, 1890

Assets	$105,000 000
Liabilities	82,500,000
Surplus	22,500,0 0
Income	30,000,000
New business	175,000,000
Assurance in force	625,000,00

The 30th Annual Statement will be published later; in the meantime the foregoing figures will show approximately the principal items of the same.
H. B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
Branch Office with power to issue policies and pay claims
317 FLORIDA, BUENOS AYRES,
T. T. WATSON,
6 1mr5 General Manager.

The Standard
Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere. CICERO.
SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1890.

Telegrams.

HAVAS

Lisbon, 1st—The celebrated Portuguese author Pincheiro will be named Minister for Portugal in Brazil.

Montevideo, 1st—Dr Julio Herrera y Obes was to-day nominated as President of the Republic by the general Assembly.

GALVESTON.

Buda Pesth, Feb. 28—All Hungaria, Austria, and indirectly, the whole of Europe, is interested in the change of politics caused by the death of Count Andrassy.

A correspondent has had an interview with the Prime Minister Tisza and with M. Graf. The Chief of the opposition, whose advent to power is only a question of a few weeks, asserts that the Prime Minister, after his visit to the Emperor, appeared rather crest-fallen.

WEST COAST TELEGRAMS

Peru, 28th—The government is working in favour of Morales, Bermudez without any success. The Rosistas are calling on their party to show more activity.

Commerce suspended by Carnival.

MONTEVIDEO

Special Telegram.

March, 1st

Great reception, grand enthusiasm, 5,000 troops present. Cheers given to Tajes and the coming President Herrera. Diplomatic Bodies present and your correspondent.

Emilio Schroder

(From the Interior.)

Gualeguaychu, 1st—The Governor has been splendidly entertained by the Unione e Benevolenza Society of which association H. E. is an honorary member.

The Governor and party are off to Cala, where he has a magnificent estancia.

The Amurrio zarzuela company have made their debut here.

Tucuman, 1st—The Executive has sent a lengthy bill to the Legislature. The object ot the bill is to foment agriculture, by rendering it easy for agriculturists to obtain money from the Bank. The Bill looks like the thin edge of a cedula project.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The Buenos Aires Bolsa had another very narrow escape on Friday, and but for the providential supply of gold from the vaults of the National Bank, we might record gold to day at 200o/o premium in the midst of blue ruin in the market. Once before, the same bank came to the rescue of the Bolsa and prevented the collapse threatened by the memorable June settlement of 1888, when in the crash of stocks we trembled at the bare idea of gold going beyond 60o/o premium. We have travelled far since then and we are wiser, but with the bitter experience we have only heaped sorrows upon sorrows until now we stand aghast at the chasm that separates June 1888 from February 1890: the gloom of June appears but a faint shadow cast by the events we are now recording.

When in June 1888 we saw a speculative paper, called the meteoric stock or Banco Constructor Share, come down from the giddy height of 150o/o premium to 20o/o discount in the short span that divides two settlement days, we thought the financial heaven was falling, and in our inexperience we chronicled a Black Friday, convinced that the market had reached a climax of depression and little dreaming that darker days and more trying situations were in store for the country: such was the intensity of the gloom that the settlement was viewed as a National disaster, but the experience of the last twenty months shows that that settlement was the beginning of the ebbing tide, a tide that is still ebbing with a vengeance and gives no hope of a returning flow for months to come. Day by day we have been sinking deeper and deeper in the slough, as a comparison of quotations will show:—

	June 1888	Feb 1890.
Gold premium.......	53o/o	145o/o
National Bank-Shares	264½	148
Banco Constructor	100	41
Catalinas Shares ...	160	36
Prov. Ced. K	81½	68½
" " L	61½	66
Paper-money depreciation	35o/o	60o/o

These figures define positions and show how much more critical the situation is to-day than in June 1888. We have glided down a sharp incline at an alarming pace, and we much fear that we are still far from the bottom. And what renders the present situation still more deplorable is the consideration that but for the supply of a paltry two million gold dollars from the National Bank on Friday, the whole market would to-day be immersed in utter collapse. Such a state of affairs has been tided over for the moment, but it is idle to disguise the danger of a panic in the present situation. At any moment a further fall in the drooping exchange market and collateral shipments of gold on a heavy scale may send the premium much above 150o/o, and the news from London is anything but favorable to the negotiation of provincial, national, or municipal loans, the gold proceeds of which might help to keep up exchange in winter. The market this season will be obliged to stand on its own legs, and the experiment is a risky one, as there are already visible signs of tottering with exchange at 47d.

The doors of London bankers are so-to-say closed to Argentine credit, since the suspension of the guarantee on the East Argentine Railway Co. The gold expected from the negotiation of sundry railway undertakings and noted in the famous table of national assets cannot be relied on under such adverse circumstances. In an atmosphere of the greatest distrust a great shrinkage must necessarily take place in the influx of capital here from abroad. The municipal loan negotiation has fallen through: national loans are out of the question. In fact, the market has nothing to fall back on this winter beyond the crops, and these will certainly not sustain the exchange market.

Stocks that rose like rockets are dropping like sticks. Bankers, merchants, capitalists and dealers are overburdened with stocks on which money has been lent at high quotations. In the process of liquidation that is now going on these stocks are being gradually thrown on the market at falling prices: to gather an idea of the extraordinary fall in these values we must reduce the current market prices to gold, viz:—

National Bank Shares		60½	gold
Catalinas Wharf		14½	"
Banco Constructor		16	"
Provincial Cedulas	L	26	"
" "	N	25	"
" "	P	25	"

There is nothing so forcible as a reduction of inflated paper values to a "bona fide" gold level. It does away with all the sham values that still deceive the many with their false gloss. The gold quotations show how we stand and not in the miserable record of the Avellaneda crisis can we find a precedent of such low quotations—National Bank shares at 40 o/o discount, and Cedulas at 75 o/o discount!

To all this financial an Bolsa distress we must add the significant fact of the falling-off in the Custom House revenue as revealed by the figures for February; but there are few who take the trouble to study and gauge the actual falling off in the figures, which, as usual, are in paper and leave on the reader the impression that the decrease is insignificant. Let us take the figures and compare the paper values with the actual gold values of the respective periods:—

	Paper	Gold
February 1889......	$6 600,000	$2,322,000
" 1890......	3,400,000	1,456,000
Falling-off.........	200,000	866,000

Nothing could be clearer: according to paper figures the decrease is only $200,000 according to gold it amounts to no less than $866,000, say in paper a fleabite of over two millions—such is the fallacy of paper figures. It is devoutly to be hoped for the sake of the government that the falling-off in the Custom revenue will not continue, for the Treasury would lose both ways in a falling revenue at paper prices and in a steady depreciation of that paper.

The fall in stocks affects the Bolsa, the fall in the revenue handicaps the Government, and the depreciation of paper injures the whole country; but this threefold view of the evil will soon develop into a kaledeiscopic one, affecting every interest in the nation. Bad times appear to be ahead and the state of affairs on the Bolsa as reflected in the February settlement is a mere projection of what is going to take place on a much larger scale outside the precincts of Mammon, unless some drastic measures are immediately adopted to ward off the peril that everyone feels coming. There is an inclination to believe that the depreciation of the currency is the lesser evil and that a fresh issue of paper money would tide over the situation. It is argued in the papers that a fresh emission of one hundred millions would save stock-holders and remove the pressure in the money market. We venture to suppose that the experiment will drive gold to five hundred premium and make matters five hundred times worse.

The settlement is a warning that the government may, but the people will certainly not overlook, and the most baneful result will be the increase of distrust that must follow. The gloom in the market is visible on all sides, and there are few who care to dwell on the prospect of a rising premium and falling exchange at a moment when business is shrinking, money tight, lands and stocks falling, and a wholesale liquidation is being forced on the market. They say that when clouds are blackest the silver lining is brightest—the only silver lining we see is the export of a large crop, but will that suffice to dispel the clouds? We doubt it.

A DIFFICULT DESCENT

There is nothing of the proverbial facility of descent in the noble and patriotic decision of General Tajes to abandon the reins of power when, to hold them longer he had merely to tighten his grasp. It is indeed a hopeful sign of regeneration and honesty of feeling to see people free themselves from paltry prejudice and praise the general, not for doing his duty, but for rejecting the dangerous temptations of the moment and with a will truer than the steel of his sword resist the promptings of ambition. It was easy under the mask of hypocrisy to choose some sycophant for a successor and make of that successor a tool for the ambition that the breath of the constitution is supposed to extinguish. There was no lack of example nor want of precedent to warrant such a policy, and the shout of applause that reechoes from the Cerro across the broad bosom of the Plate, while mingling the feelings of two sister-nations, has gathered more force and more volume from the inward conviction of all that General Tajes could, had he wished, have profaned his oath and his country by following the sad example of a long list of predecessors. That shout of applause, strengthened, not by salvoes or rockets, but by the sincerity of two peoples, is the first note of liberty's voice that has reechoed for many a long day in the Banda Oriental. It seems to usher in an era of political regeneration that has burst forth after years of oppression and sorrow. General Tajes, whose election, if the word can be used, was conceived in tyranny has redeemed himself by redeeming his country. To the despotism of Santos he owed his position: to his own virtue and patriotism Uruguay owes its emancipation.

It is difficult to find in recent Uruguay an annals a historic precedent for such nobleness of conduct, and the administration which came to a close yesterday breathes that austerity and uprightness, that virtue and iron volition, which formed the corner-stones of Republican greatness in the old days.

But, though men like Tajes, endowed with the power of regenerating themselves and their country are rare; stil rarer are patriots of the calibre of Herrera y Obes, who seem to be the counter-growth to oppression, and live through national convulsions invulnerable like the idea they represent, and like that idea shining with comforting ray on the dark sea of troubles.

To the very dregs has Herrera quaffed the bitter cup of disappointment, pursued by triumphant tyranny and ever impelled onward not by ambition to rise but by indignation gathering strength from every fresh wound inflicted on his country. Exiled to Havannah by the implacable hatred of the despot who feared his humble toga far more than a hundred blades, or the bullets of an Ortiz, the ocean was not wide enough to deaden the voice of his banished cause. Each wave cast some burning protest from the exiled patriot on the shore of his country, keeping life in that spark of liberty and opposition that were to triumph in the end and tear asunder the chains of national bondage. He has risen at last, and with him have risen the hopes of his country. A just reward has crowned his patriotism, and he stands to-day the first man amongst his fellow-citizens whose liberties his voice has so often defended. Enveloped in the good wishes of all, strong in his triple breastplate of experience, patriotism and talent, and with a long list of services and sufferings, he enters upon his duties as president amid the shouts that applaud the noble conduct of General Tajes and the acclamations that greet the resurrection of liberty. All hail to Uruguay, and to the brave patriot whose magnificent manifesto has struck a chord of sympathy, acted like music on the troubled feelings, and proclaimed the shining talent of the new president of the Uruguayan Republic.

"Good-morning, John", said the minister to a young friend whom he met on the street the first warm day of the season, "how does your father stand the heat?" The young man made no reply, but went his way with a clouded brow. And when the good pastor learned that the young man's father had died only a week before, he understood why his cordial greeting was met so coldly.

LONDON LETTER.

ODDS AND ENDS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 31

The city article of the *Daily News* of this morning says: "The talk of gold going largely to South America has been exaggerated, if not a pure invention. Yesterday's efflux was given out at the Bank of England to have been "partly for South America," but it appears that the amount was remitted by the Portuguese Agency to the Bank of Portugal, and South America had nothing to do with it. As to the new Argentine operation—reported by our Paris correspondent last week—by which a Franco-German group of financiers agreed to make a loan of four millions nominal to produce about two millions effective, the loan is required for railway purposes.

"It will be drawn against by degrees, but nothing can be taken for six months, and the produce of the loan, when taken, will probably go to South America in the shape of Railway material rather than cash."

The principal feature on the London Stock exchange yesterday was a further fall in Cedulas and Brazilian bonds.

I must add that the *Times* city article of to-day in informing us that the rate of sterling exchange at Rio de Janeiro is low enough to make shipments of gold from Brazil profitable, observes that if gold does come to the Bank of England from Brazil it will be taken out again for Buenos Ayres.

This being Friday, I have no financial papers to pick from and must fill up with odds and ends. The stoppage or closing of the Sixth National and the Lennox Hill banks in New York causes no uneasiness here; partly because we know nothing about American banks and those who do are even less disturbed at the news of stoppages. It seems that A. E. Colsen, the cashier of the Sixth National, became suddenly alarmed at advances made by George H. Pell, the manager, and the brokers were alarmed at the offer for sale of $200,000 of face value bonds of the bank. Thereupon Mr. Hepburn, National Bank examiner, made investigations which led to the closing of the Sixth National. The Lennox Hill concern followed suit and closed its doors spontaneously the same afternoon. Particulars in this case are not given, but they will no doubt be of the same complexion. The American system seems to admirably combine the separate disadvantages of individual and collective responsibility, without the moral tone which in England was once the safeguard in the case of private banks, and the inviolability that should be attached to a genuine State credit and a genuine system of State banks.

Now let us change to a more congenial subject. It was a piteous sight. The opera colonnade in the Haymarket was filled with mothers and children. The latter were to have appeared as "insects" in the pantomime of "Cinderella" which has been "run" at Her Majesty's theatre by a limited commercial company and apparently has not succeeded. Mr. Nathan the costume maker put in the sheriffs, and just as the ladies and gentlemen of the pantomime company were painting themselves up for an afternoon performance, and the poor children in their delight to earn a shilling as insects were pressing towards the stage door, and the street was filled with carriage-loads of mammas and their little dears and with a crowd of all-sorts crushing to the pay-boxes, that Mr. Nathan put up the shutters and so effectually that the actors and actresses found their everyday suits and minor articles of property embargoed. In a deplorable state they went to Mr. Hanna, the magistrate, who asked "are the men in possession brokers or sheriffs?" They said unto him "sheriffs." "Then I can do nothing," said Mr. Hanna, and with evident emotion he expressed his regret at being unable to assist the ladies of the company who lifted up their voices and expostulated. Miss Minnie Palmer—Mrs. Rogers—is in for £207 which she wishes she may get, as she intends to devote the sum to the relief of other members of the company thrown out of employment.

There is a row at the Carl Rosa Company's theatre, the "Prince of Wales". Miss Agnes Huntingdon, the American singer whom Carl Rosa before his death offered to engage at £60 per week to do nothing so long as she was at hand when wanted, and £80 a week for the second year, and £120 for the third, and who subsequently appeared in "Paul Jones", and had her agreement ratified by the new company, was asked to sing in Mr. Slaughter's opera "Marjorie", which she did on condition that she, being a contralto and required to take a tenor part, should have the music altered to suit her, as singing a tenor part injured her voice. This was agreed to by the manager. The composer, Mr. Slaughter, and the conductor, Mr. Stanislaus, waited upon the lady to know what alterations she would want made. Miss Huntingdon replied that "she was not a composer, and they must make the alterations themselves." She says these alterations were never made. So she threw up her engagement; and, far as I know, the manager has not offered to take her on again at a doubled salary.

(Postscript)—As this steamer the "Don" must arrive before the "Hevelius", which leaves Southampton to-morrow, I think it is better to send by her what little remains of the day's news. Your telegrams will inform you of the supposed loss of the "Cape Clear" from Liverpool to Rosario. It is said to have been lost in the neighborhood of Lundy Island. No positive news has yet been received of the missing liner the "Erin", but a boat which from the brand on the oars is presumed to have belonged to that steamer has been picked up at sea. The weather is still unsettled and a fresh depression is reported due on our coasts between this and to-morrow. The gloomy look of the evening sky rather corroborates the meteorological prediction. The tape announces the death of Mr. Justice Manisty who was seized a day or two ago with a paralytic stroke whilst on the bench. We hear since that the much respected Northumbrian judge is not dead, but the end is only a question of a few hours. Baron Huddleston has had to submit to a surgical operation. He is better and returns to his duties, but either by death or resignation three or four of our judges must in any case leave us and be replaced by younger men eagerly watching the turn of events. Mr. Mathews the Home Secretary is named to succeed Sir James Hannen who retires from the Court of Probate on pension as soon as the report of the Parnell commission is sent in.

Mr. O'Brien fainted on the platform twice last night whilst addressing a Liberal meeting at Leeds. He has since been kept quiet and has seen no callers, but it is expected that he will be able to leave Leeds to-night.

Mr. Morley has been speechifying at Liverpool and encouraging the Liberals of that city and of the kingdom in the belief that Home Rule and Liberal principles.—Mr. Morley means and now says social-democratic principles—are gaining ground. The pounds of the well-dressed Liberals who go over to Toryism and Unionism are outweighed by the collective amount of the pennies of the Radical poor. Such is the theory, and yet what a mass of prejudice there is still to fight. I dare not for politeness sake quote "Blackwood" for February. I scarcely dare refer to it. But you can do so if you wish to have a picture of Ireland in the 19th century which would serve for a description of savages in Africa or some remote European region in the Middle Ages. The writer of the article says he went to Ireland as a "patriot" and returned convinced that the Irish are not capable of civilisation. He probably refers to the small remnant of a pre-celtic race that does exist in Ireland, but if there were more of them and were they worse than they are, it would be no excuse for coercion, which, as Mr. Davitt says with perfect justice, is less a political than a financial measure—a mode of enabling the landlords to sell out for 30 per cent over the value of the lands, and if Lord Salisbury can manage it, under a British Guarantee to the landlords individually. That is the point for the coming session of parliament as you will see. It is very difficult; for Mr. Davitt, like many of us, thinks that what between the Irish landlords, greed for a bargain backed by their kith in England, and the Irishman's greed for the soil, the Tories may win. To make a Brittany of Ireland would be a bad policy but such is the astute policy of Mr. W. H. Smith, who has been teaching his stupider colleagues that to morsel the land is better than having to communise it.

The dockers strike in London is coming once more into notice. Mr. Norwood has been showing the dock shareholders the enormity of their losses and the necessity of fighting the demands of the men with all the pecuniary resources of the dock companies and to the last shilling. Probably both men and directors behave badly. I believe that if both were saints we should get "no forrader". Vices and stupidities promote progress. This does not read like our old copybook examples, but it is quite as true as any of them. It means only that revolutions are not made by revolutionists. The *Zeitgeist* says workers are to have a larger share of the results of their work. Mr. Norwood says, no! He and his docks will be therefore damned. By "docks" is meant dock-shareholders.

The latest medical opinion concerning influenza is touching. "Kissing is death": as the English kiss less promiscuously than the continental people they have escaped comparatively from the recent epidemic. But what about the people in Chicago? They do not kiss one another irrespective of sex and have suffered severely. Either it is the Germans and the socialists who are in the States who have kissed about the influenza or the theory is unsound. Here we say it is the Tory Government which claims the credit of having improved trade that must have also the credit of bringing the influenza.

MEMS FROM EUROPE.

THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF INFLUENZA.

At the last sitting of the Berlin Society of Medicine, Professor Leyden read a report on the further developement and course of the influenza epidemic. He said it was possible to distinguish three sorts of influenza: the Gastric, with digestive derangements; the Catarrhal, which makes itself perceptible by inflammation of the respiratory organs; and the Nervous, in which the patient suffers pains in the head and limbs, and a general feeling of weakness. But with the latter form more serious illnesses, such as sciatica, and congestion of the brain, supervene. Persons who suffer from other diseases are easily attacked by influenza. It develops very quickly in persons suffering from bronchial catarrh or asthma, but, on the other hand, sufferers from heart disease in the Berlin Charite Hospital have got over the illness exceedingly well. Patients with tuberculosis had the influenza more seriously, but they all recovered. The worst cases were those of elderly patients, and those which terminated fatally were nearly all cases where inflammation of the lungs resulted. Indeed in all these cases the specific coccus of inflammation of the lungs was found, and its nature was proved in one or two instances by vaccinating animals with it. The specific cause of influenza has not been discovered here. People who directly they had got over an attack exposed themselves to all weathers, and did not otherwise take care of themselves were subject to relapses, which mostly ended with inflammation of the lungs. Those who were much exposed to the weather, as, for instance servants, porters, &c., easily fell victims, and good dry houses as a rule seemed to protect people from the influenza. In the Berlin Charite the illness appeared to be contagious rather than infectious. In any case it does not seem to introduce any new elements of disease into the blood, and therefore is not a malignant disease. The Committee of the Medical Association has sent a circular with particular questions concerning the influenza to all the doctors in Germany in order to get from their answers the necessary material for forming a scietific judgment as to the epidemic, and the real causes of which are still obscure. The Committee has also resolved to enter into communication with the London Medical Association on the subject.

In his third lecture on Influenza, delivered at Gresham College, Dr. Symes Thompson dealt at first with the symptoms of the disease. There was a great deal of bronchial and pulmonary irritation. The cough had a peculiar dry character of its own, and could easily be distinguished by doctors. There was an absence of secretion. In former times antimony was used to "sweat the tubes", as it was termed, and set up nausea. Emetics were also resorted to, but neither of these remedies was so frequently applied now. A high temperature was another symptom. A mild attack would pass off in two or three days, and others would last for eight or ten days. The dangers of bronchitis and rheumatism following were great, and care should be taken to avoid them. Some people appeared to take the disease piecemeal, that is had only some of the symptoms. People attacked seemed to take a most despondent view of life, and to consider it not worth living. They might be assured, however, that with proper care they would be all right again in a few days. Many people had one damaged, defective, or weak organ, and yet they managed to get through life very well. But such persons, if attacked by influenza, were likely to have serious damage set up in that particular organ, and this would lead to increased danger from the attack. Generally speaking, however, the complications associated with influenza were of a less permanent kind than those associated with other diseases, being more ephemeral. The Irish, being of a more "up and down" disposition than the Scotch were likely to suffer more for the time being. For much the same reason the French took the disease more easily than the Germans. As to the discovery of the microbe, Dr. Thompson referred at some length to the researches of Pasteur and others to show that such discovery was not easily to be made. There were always disease germs in the air, and the endeavour should therefore be to be keep the body in such a stateof healt has to resist them. It was feared that a return of muggy weather would bring back the disease. Dr. Thompson raised the interesting question whether the decrease that had taken place in the epidemic was due to the fact that all those susceptible to it had been attacked. He answered this in the negative. Then did one attack render a person non-susceptible to another? Until that day he was disposed to think it did. But he had just seen a patient who five weeks ago had a very marked attack. Early exposure after an attack was calculated to lead to a relapse worse than the original disease, and to pulmonary complications which might not appear in the primary attack. Nor could he hold out from experience of the past any anticipation that one attack would relieve a person from a second. Influenza was like malaria and ague, in that it recurred with the renewed activity of the organism associated with the disease. If certain conditions brought about influenza, the recurrence of such conditions would tend to bring abot the disease again.

Baron zu Franckenstein, whose death from influenza is recorded, was, next to Dr. Windthorst, the most influential leader of the Centre party, and was President of the First Chamber of the Bavarian Diet. Ever since his first appearance in public life in 1847 he had been a strong advocate of clerical interests, and in the same way he was a thorough Particularist, and belonged to that party of Bavaria which opposed to the utmost Bavaria's joining the North German Federation and afterwards the German Empire. He possessed the unlimited confidence of Pope Pius IX, and of the present Pope. In 1879 he was elected Vice-President of the Reichstag, which office he held till 1887 When three years ago, the Septennate question arose, the Pope requested Baron Franckenstein to bring his influence to bear upon his party in favour of the Government's demands. Prince Bismarck saw that he could not come to an agreement with the Centre Party and entered into direct negotiations with the Pope, and finally, after giving up many of the May Laws, made his peace with Rome. It is not improbable that Dr. Windthorst will henceforth take the party reins into his own hands.

THE BRITISH IMMIGRATION SOCIETY

The first year's working of this philanthropic association was brought to a close on Friday by a special general meeting at which it was resolved after a slight discussion to curtail expenses by closing the employment and information office in Calle Reconquista, the Revd. M. Pelham Ogle rector of St. John's kindly volunteering to keep the labor register open at his rooms adjoining the English Church in calle 25 de Mayo facing the Capitania. Therefore all our country people in search of employment know where to apply in future.

It must not be supposed that this retrograde step signifies the defeat of the Committee's plans through lack of generosity on the part of the British public; by no means. From first to last the merchants and people of Buenos Ayres have shewn the best spirit towards a movement which properly directed meant nothing short of the building up of our National interests in these countries. But fate decreed otherwise. The Argentine officials were unfortunate in their choice of immigrants and when these people's complaints published in the European papers came back here, Government at once suspended the free passages from the British Isles giving them instead to Bohemians Gypsies, perambulanting menagery proprietors "et hoc genus omne".

Meantime, four or five months having slipped bye, and Lord Salisbury, having telegraphed to the Legation that the movement was to be aided in every way, it was deemed necessary that the provisional committee formed especially for the succor of the Dresden passengers be constituted into a permanent body. There was no lack of public spirit; all who were applied to, gave generously, and from the start the committee were prepared for any emergency. It was felt, however, that as the movement had ceased on the other side there was no longer any necessity for the philanthropic organisation so ably and promptly combined, and that it would be unfair to ask for any further sacrifices from our friends and the public. Hence the result which it is now our sad duty to chronicle. The Rev. Mr. Fleming proposed to pay a small monthly stipend to a confidential man who would visit the Immigrants' Hotel daily (negatived). It being considered that notices printed in English and posted up on the walls of the "home" would suit the purpose quite as well.

Mr. Consul Bridgett informed the meeting that while he was in England he had been consulted on the proposed plan to amalgamate the duties of vice-consul with those of immigration agent with a salary of £100 sterling per annum.

Mr. Samuel Johnstone advised us of his intended departure for Europe, offering freely his best services in any place and at any time.

A letter, having been read from the editor of the *Southern Cross*, announcing the arrival of three distressed families from the colony at Naposta, and the proximate return of many more, it was suggested by Mr. F. H. Mulhall, the acting secretary, that telegrams should be sent down to the chairman of the colonists' local committee, or as it is there called the League of the Cross, advising settlers not to throw up their farms until we could first find employment for them elsewhere, as otherwise they would expose themselves to starvation and misery. The Viticola Company generously offered to feed the settlers for another year, and it now only remained for Mr. Gartland and his partners not to send any family away from the colony without first advising our board a month in advance; thus giving us time to procure work for these poor misguided families.

General condemnation was expressed at the criminally foolish preeclings of some our countrymen who in their desire to injure the Argentine Vine Culture Company were in reality own ruining their own flesh and blood. No immigrants that ever came to the country had received the help and sympathy so freely accorded to the "Dresden passengers, nor had any of these done half as well at any other work thereby proving the correctness of indigment of the promoters of the colony scheme.

Mr. Drysdale from the chair reported his interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs which all things considered was regarded by all present as highly satisfactory to the best interests of British commerce.

At 6 p.m. the meeting rose the business for which it was called having been fully despatched. Nevertheless another 1/4 of hour's delay occurred in the patio, where the poor Naposta men had assembled. A fair hearing was given to each, after which Mr. Drysdale recommended them to return to their farms. They were all well fed and clothed, but must not expect to make their fortune in a year especially in these hard times when the welthiest amongst us are positively hard-up at times. Sheehy the spokesman stated that they had no question with the company having left Naposta of their own free will, because the crops had not been properly harvested.

They denied having received any of the clothes so generously contributed by Mrs. Duggan and other English ladies last August. And yet their names together with the number of chacras appear in the lists signed by Father Ganghren and Mr. Thomas Gainey the chairman of the league of the Cross and a fellow colonist of their own.

F. H. M.

Railway Items.

Advices from Rosario state that the Central Argentine Railway Company have purchased some land at Eloy Palacios, where a station is to be built.

A telegram was received yesterday from Inspector Bruland stating that on the 26th ult. the 11.30 a. m. train from Cordoba went off the track at Kil. 28. The engine-tender and several wagons were damaged and the passengers were taken up by special train to Jesus Maria Station.

The Inspector General has examined locomotive No. 19 just arrived for the Northern Railway and pronounced it good.

A Sub. Inspector, writing from Junin, states that 10 new wagons put together the other day in the workshops there are not fit for service as luggage vans for which they were evidently intended.

The Andine Railway last year carried 52,411 passengers and 200,163 tons of cargo against 39,396 passengers and 105,048 tons of goods in 1888.

Messrs. C. Reynhold, Eduardo Schlater and M. Saradina are to be named assistant inspectors.

Mr. J. P Wileman has applied to Government for an extension of 3 months for the signing of the contract for the construction of the railway from Rosario to Pigue and General Acha. We may here state that the N R Board are not opposed to this application. The proposed line enjoys no guarantee.

Owing to the want of precise data, it is impossible, according to the N. R. Board to know what lands, whether fiscal or private, the Nanducito and Presidencia Roca will cross, and therefore for the moment it is not possible to draw out the deeds of grant of the state-lands conceeded to the concessionnaires of the railway.

Government yesterday approved the plans of the proposed road of access to the Madero Port lands. These roads are not to be monopolized by any tramway company, but may be used by all.

We received the following yesterday:—

Buenos Ayres, 1st March, 1890.

To the Editor of THE STANDARD:

Dear Sir:—

As you have so kindly answered the inquiries of some of your correspondents, in regard to some tables I published some months ago, I take the liberty of correcting a notice in your journal—to say that there *are no copies* of them for sale. Those that were published were distributed gratis among some of my friends who asked for them, that they could use them in their work; and among such "members of the cloth" as I thought would find them useful.

I do not wish to publish any more of them until I make the book more complete, which I hope to do fairly in a couple of months. I send you some proof of some 30 pages additional tables; and these, with material for text, diagrams, formulas and additional tables for another 100 pages are in the printers' hands, with the probability of being ready for use in a couple of months. With esteem, I am,

Very truly yours

JNO. MACGEE.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a kind of black Saturday on and off the Bolsa. The Ons were up to their eyes in woe, and the Offs could speak of nothing but the too probable further upward spring in gold, and consequent increase in the price of all the necessaries of life.

Montevideo was the centre of attraction yesterday. President Tajes took an eloquent farewell of public life, and Dr. Herrera y Obes stepped into his shoes. The city was in a state of extreme liveliness all day, and business, as a rule, was thrown where all physic should be thrown—to the dogs.

The very serious announcement was made yesterday that the lightship on Point Isidro was washed away during the last storm, and nobody knows where it is or what has become of the crew.

We regret to find in our obituary to-day the demise of Mr. Arthur Carlisle, son of the head of the well known firm of Carlisle and Co. The funeral takes place to-day at the British Cemetery.

The Fire Fiend has been disagreeably busy in this city since New Year's Day:—no fewer than 15 fires, involving a loss of $285,650.

Whoever held No. 14,704 in the City Lottery Loan went to bed last night $10,000 richer than when he tumbled out of the right side of his bed in the morning

The London illustrated papers to hand yesterday have splendid cuts relating to Stanley's return from Africa. In one of them there are two cuts of the late Mrs. Fitzgeorge (Duchess of Cambridge) on the stage forty years ago. The electric accumulator motor for tramways has proved a great success in London.

The families of Sansinea, Costa and others have hired the steamer Golondrina for a month and gone on a month's trip to the oyster beds of Maldonado. It is good to see fashionable Argentines taking to the rolling deep.

Ladies must be careful how they run away with young gentlemen under age. In Tucuman a fair school teacher eloped with a beardless lad of 18, and is now in jail, the boy being set free.

Vice-President Pellegrini was better yesterday, and expects to be able to leave his bed to-day.

Flores seems evidently to think that there is no crisis in the land. The Village of the Plain goes in for Carnival foolery to-night. We really thought better of the village.

Everybody wanted to see the Immigration returns for February yesterday, but they were not out. They are expected to show a great falling off.

Robbery, swindling and pocket-picking occupied a good deal of space in yesterday's papers. One small trader complained of his partner "doing" him out of $15,000

The Santa Fe papers hold the opinion that an issue of 500 millions more shinplasters would cure the crisis. Bless you colleagues. Why not make it a thousand?

The storm at Montevideo last week was rather a "burster" and did a good deal of damage in a small way. The papers over there devote columns to it, but it is waste of space.

The season at Mar del Plata is waning. The Bristol Hotel orchestra has packed up its flutes and fiddles, and many families have returned to town.

The meetings of the Choral Union will not commence till Monday April 14th.

In spite of the phenomenal position of the gold premium, the coming winter season promises to be prolific in amusements, and how the various enterprises can possibly meet with adequate support, under the circumstances, is a puzzle that time alone can solve. The Italian comic troupe, opening at the San Martin to-night, has first-rate credentials, and Forlet states that the French opera bouffe troupe engaged by him for the Variedades will be super-excellent. Then Tamagno, Maurel and Co. at the Opera and the Politeama, and at the latter theatre also Coquelin, Judic and a first-rate company of comedians, not to speak of an Italian light lyric season there likewise. The Nacional will give Spanish drama and comedy, while the other houses such as the Onrubia, Doria, Goldoni, Jardin Florida, etc., will keep their portals almost continually open.

We return our very best thanks to Mr. W. Reed, the popular purser of the Lamport and Holt liner, Hevelius, for sending us yesterday a supply of the latest English papers.

Dr. Cooper will sail for Europe this week in the R.M.S. Don, leaving his practice in the able hands of Dr. Kehoe.

Peuser's invaluable Pocket Guia was sent round yesterday. It is full of useful information, as usual.

The Passionist Fathers expect to lay the foundation stone of their new Church in Calle Caridad on St. Patrick's Day.

Our d. B. v. Mr. Bocayuva has a hard day's work before him to-day. First a "paseo" on that classic stream the Lujan; then a big dinner in the Tigre Hotel, to which the Diplomatic Corps have been invited; then a gondola fete on the river, and finally a ball in the Tigre Hotel. Mr. Bocayuva ought to be glad that his departure for his own country is at hand, lest he be killed by kindness here and never see Brazil again.

More of it. Our magnificent Lord Mayor must have Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins, he is so tremendously tenacious. He has sent another message to the City Commissioners, saying that they must increase the estimates for outlay in the budget, or city administration cannot be carried on. The City Commissioners will make a big mistake if they yield to his lordship an inch in the way of spending more money.

A bank sued for the monthly rent of its offices in a central street is the latest development of the crisis. The times are certainly out of joint, especially in the joint stock line. Joints of meat are as dear as ever.

Emperor William, it is said, intends putting his iron heel on duelling in the German army. While doing this good work he should extend it to the duelling in the schools and Universities, which are in still more outrageous contrast to the high civilization of the Fatherland.

The usual monthly muster of the garrison took place yesterday morning in Plaza San Martin. The troops looked clean and smart. There were a good many mutual idlers looking on.

We salute our esteemed La Plata colleague *El Dia* on its sixth anniversary, and wish it many years of prosperity.

The fresh postponement of the opening of the La Plata port has brought a number of contractors into the field, asking Government for indemnity for the losses they have thereby suffered. The Port Commissioners seem inclined to act fairly and make good said losses.

Advices from Chascomus report some unpleasantness there between the manager and the cash er of the Provincial Bank there. We hope it will be settled. If any men in the world should dwell in peace and amity bank managers and cashiers should be the first to show how the thing can be done.

Talking with an old friend yesterday about the famous cork-screw steamer, the Archimedes, which drew the whole town to STANDARD Court some eighteen years ago, made us pounce on the following queer paragraph in an exchange. Corkscrews appear to be like pins and dead asses (quadruped); nobody has ever yet been able to tell for a certainty where they go to. The corkscrew appears to have a far greater share in keeping the world moving than most people are aware of:—"One firm alone in Newark, New Jersey, makes 150 millions of corkscrews every year. Now a corkscrew is not a thing that wears out rapidly, and a recent writer, who has collected the statistics of the manufacture, is at a loss to understand how the demand year by year equals the supply. In Newark alone enough corkscrews are manufactured to supply every man, woman and child in Europe and America with one corkscrew a year. "What becomes of the old ones?" he asks."

For tremendously bad taste it would be hard to match the "canard" recently set afloat by the *Voltaire* of Paris to the effect that the widowed Duchess of Aosta will marry her stepson, the present Duke.

That confounded Municipal Loan is still exercising some of our colleagues, though it is known to be as dead as Julius Cæsar. Comfort is drawn from the fact that though the rejection of the loan would... our "dignidad" in this part of the world has done us no bodily harm. This is satisfactory, certainly.

Judge Oigorriaga says that the list of 'morose debtors" who are now being "executed" is for greater than in the ...test of the crisis in 1875. Four hundred and fifty unfortunate m..ds were sold up, or forced to pay up in January.

M. G. M.'s letter in our last issue has given many people interested in agriculture food for reflection. The River Plate cow and sheep will one day resume the front place which Ceres is trying to oust them from.

We feel much pleasure in saluting our esteemed contemporary the *Operai Italiani* on its being nine years old, and hope it may live for nine hundred.

It was announced yesterday that the exhibits sent from here to the big show in Paris are coming back by every steamer. What a downright shame it is that the Argentine Pavilion at the Exhibition, which cost such a heap of money, has been let go to rack and ruin, instead of either sending it out here, as first intended, or taking it down at once, at the same time as the others, and selling off the materials while they were fresh and sound. It is but another sample of the reckless extravagance in public and private that has landed the country in its present predicament.

P. T. Barnum is not popular with the patriotic citizens of Canada. There is a heavy duty on circus posters in the Dominion, and Mr. Barnum has been under great expense in taking printed matter across the border. He planned a Canadian tour for 1886, and two years before that date he sent tons of posters to Canada and neglected to pay the duty. The stuff lay uncalled-for at the customs house and was advertised for auction at last. Barnum sent an agent to the sale, who bought the bills at a bargain. The story leaked out, and now Phineas T. is on the Dominion's black-list.

The scandal in Rosario, in which two English doctors are mixed up, one as the alleged offender and the other the victim, is a most extraordinary one. The affair, it appears, arose from jealousy, and was near breaking off a marriage. It took the form of a very ugly joke, and the author of it started for Europe the moment he perpetrated it.

The touchy Dons are now getting their dignity and dander up again because the British Mediterranean Squadron has been ordered to manoeuvre and make a sham attack on Gibraltar this year. This is put down as a premeditated insult to Spain. Did you ever? Not that we remember.

Slightly Mixed.—Two paragraphs got mixed in a newspaper—namely, a lecture by a reverend gentleman and a slight railway accident. It read as follows:—

"The Rev. Mr. Danty gave an interesting lecture on 'English Authors' yesterday evening. He began by leaving the Boozel Station at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He said the tale he alluded to was a splendid masterpiece. The buffer was smashed, and the shock to the passengers great. Literature, he said, was one of the faults of the engine-driver, and out of fifty passengers only three were injured. A grand array of books blocked the line two hours. Mr. Danty was much applauded during his lecture. The affair is to be inquired into. Another is to take place on Saturday."

One woman has made the silk gowns of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court for the past forty years, and she gets 100 dollars for each one of them. They are all made alike, the only difference being in the material, the Chief-Justice wearing black Chinese satin, while his associates are robed in black silk. The Chief-Justice always wears a new gown when he swears in a President. The new gown is always subject to a good deal of criticism by the older Justices, and its fit is closely scanned.

Church Services.

Passionist Fathers' Chapel, Calle Caridad—Every Sunday and Feast day Masses at 6½, 7, 8 and 9. Sermon and Benediction, at 3 p. m.

St John's Anglican Church, Calle 25 de Mayo.—2nd Sunday in Lent, March 2nd—11 a. m. Matins, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon by the Revd. Pelham Ogle. 12.15 Sunday School. 7.30 p. m., Evensong with sermon by the Rev. Cecil F. Luckman.

St John's Chapel of Ease, Belgrano. 8.. Celebration of the Holy Communion. 4, Sunday School and Children's Service. 5.30 Mattins with sermon by the Rev. Cecil F. Luckman.

Special services during Lent—

St John's Anglican Church — Wednesday evenings at ., Litany (Choral) with address. Thursdays 8.30 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion,...Fridays—12 a.m. Shortened morning service with Litany.

St. John's Chapel of Ease, Belgrano—Thursdays p.m. Evensong with an address.

St. Peter's Anglican Church, San Jose de Flores. — 2nd Sunday in Lent, March 2nd.—11 a.m., Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon. . p.m., Evensong and Sermon. On the Wednesdays during Lent, Evensong and sermon at 8 p.m., Preacher on Wednesday March 5th Rev. Pelham Ogle M A., Rector of St. John's Buenos Aires

A. G. LENNOX ROBERTSON, M. A. Vicar.

Holy Trinity Church, Lomas—2nd Sunday in Lent—8.0 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion. 9.30 a.m., Children's service. 10 30 a. m., Matins and Sermon. Thursday, 6th — 8 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Barracas Institute, Calle San Antonio 3 p.m. Sunday School. 7.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Wednesday, 5th 7.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

ARNOLD T. B. PINCHARD, Vicar.

Anglican Church, Quilmes—March 2nd.—Morning service at 8: by Rev. P. Ogle. Sunday School at 9.30 a.m.

St Andrew's Church (Presbyterian) Calle Piedras No. .—Minister, Rev. J. W. Fleming B. D.—Sunday, March 2nd — Morning Service at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 1.30 p.m. Evening Service at 7.30 p.m.

Presbyterian Church, 862 Calle San Domingo, Barracas — Public Worship at . p.m. by Rev. Jas. McDonald M.A.

American Church, Corner of Maipu and Corrientes. Preaching in English at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. Thos. H. Stockton.

Union Chapel—Belgrano, corner of Ituzaingo and Rivadavia. Preaching in English at 4 p.m., by Revd. Thomas B. Wood

Boca Mission Hall, General Brown 1195.—Preaching in English at 7.30 p.m. by Mr. Fredk W. Wilks

Young Men's Christian Association, 666 Patagones, 3 squares from Plaza Constitucion — Sunday, March 2nd, 1890. —9.30, English and Spanish choir 2.15, Englishmen's Bible Sunday. 4, Spanish Gospel Meeting. 7, English Gospel Meeting.—At 417 Avenida Montes de Oca, Italian Gospel Meeting. ., Spanish Gospel Meeting.

Den Skandinaviske Kirke, Boca ... Sondag den 2den Marts kl 10½, ... Pastor Niels Duel.

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SE COBRA	
En cuenta corriente	12 o/o
Por descuentos de letras y pagarés	convencional

Horas de despacho de 10 a.m. a 3 p.m.; los Sabados y fines de mes hasta las 4 p.m.
Buenos Aires, Setiembre 15 de 1888.
AUGUSTO J. COELHO, Gerente
xd

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T. H. JONES, Manager.
Bs. Aires, 12th May 1886.

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34 - Calle de la Piedad - 96
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Capital autorizado y suscrito $3.050,000 m/n.
Reservas al 31 Dec. de 1888 975,000 „
Recibe depositos en cuenta corriente y á plazo fijo.
Descuenta letras y pagares de comercio.
Anticipa fondos sobre titulos de renta negociables, recibiendo tambien los mismos titulos en depositos libre para el cobro de cupones y dividendos cuyo importe se encarga de remitir a los interesados residentes en Europa.
Emite carteras de credito sobre Londres, Paris, Burdeos, Lyon, Marsella, Amberes, Hamburgo, Madrid, Rio Janeiro y todas las principales ciudades de ITALIA y SUIZA.
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A plazo fijo de 30 dias 4 „
A plazo fijo de 60 dias 5 „
A plazo fijo de 90 dias 6 „
Se cobra
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 12 o/o anual
Por descuento de letras, pagarés y otros documentos á tipo... Convencional.
Horas de despacho:
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 3 de la tarde, y los Sabados y fines de mes hasta las 4.
Buenos Aires, 31 de Diciembre 1888.
ONORIO STOPPANI Gerente

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Return Tickets
are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage-money
Families and Companies
A considerable reduction is made in their favour. Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe, can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
HENRY L. GREEN, Reconquista 412.
Agents in Rosario—BARNETT & Co.
298 f11 ap15

REGULAR GERMAN MAIL
Hamburg-South American Steamship Co.
REGULAR LINE BETWEEN THE River Plate and Hamburg.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO	BUENOS AIRES
ARGENTINA	HAMBURG
MONTEVIDEO	PARANAGUA
DESTERRO	SANTOS
CORRIENTES	URUGUAY
PETROPOLIS	TIJUCA
RIO	CAMPINAS
ROSARIO	OLINDA
BAHIA	CURITYBA
PERNAMBUCO	PORTO ALEGRE
CEARA	SAN NICOLAS
LISSABON	BELGRANO
CINTRA	ITAPARICA
PARAGUASSU	AMAZONAS
PATAGONIA	

The following steamers will sail:—

DESTERRO	P H Dreyer	Feb. 17
RIO	W Wichmann	Feb. 24
BELGRANO	T Riedel	March 2
PERNAMBUCO	L Scharfe	March 9
CAMPINAS	A Barreles	March 17
CURITYBA	A Birch	March 24

Direct for Hamburg.
All these Steamers carry Physician and Stewardesses.
Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie
These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.
Transhipment of same in Hamburg ing on account of the Company.
For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents
LUDERS & CO.
861. — Rivadavia — 861.

Imperial German Mail
Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Regular Line between the River Plate and Bremen via Vigo, and Antwerp.
The Steamships
Stuttgart sails on 28th February
Strassburg „ 10th March
Munchen „ 25th do
All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses. Receive cargo, specie, and parcels to all the above ports and subject to transhipment for
HAMBURG
And ports of England, Holland and in combination with the
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab in Copenhagen
From Antwerp to and from the ports of Norway and the Baltic.
The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.
Prepaid-Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—
K. von Emster, Agent
MAIPU 185 n/n

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Accumulated Fund
30,000,000 dollars gold
Charges moderate and payments liberal.
BRANCH OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES
476—Calle Piedad—476
The large Accumulated Fund of this Company offers absolute security to insurers.
The Surplus Fund of the "ROYAL" over its liabilities is larger than that of any other Fire Insurance Company in the world.
For further information apply to
J. R. Stafford, Manager
Office Piedad 476 Buenos Ayres.
255 f11 xp

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
LONDON. 52 Moorgate Street
PARIS, 16 Rue Halevy
BUENOS AYRES
MONTEVIDEO
ROSARIO DE SANTA FE
Authorised Capital £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital 1,500,000
Reserve Fund 600,000 „
Offices in Buenos Ayres
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.
Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.
Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted — of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection— subject to a conventional commission.
The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.
Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.
Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.
Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.
N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E. C.
OR OF THE
PARIS BRANCH 16 RUE HALEVY.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND
PARIS
And all the principal towns of
FRANCE
AND OF

GERMANY	BELGIUM
SPAIN	ITALY

ALSO ON

AFRICA	PORTUGAL
AUSTRALIA	SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL	UNITED STATES
CANADA	Repub. ORIENTAL
CHILE.	

H. G. ANDERSON, Manager.

Chargeurs Reunis
Compañia Francesa de Navegacion á Vapor.
Salidas fijas de Buenos Aires
El 8, 18 y 28 de cada mes
Tarifa de Pasages
1ª Clase pes. 180 oro. 2ª Clase pes. 76 oro o su equivalente en m/n. curso legal.
N.B.—Los pasageros de 1ª clase que deseen embarcarse en Montevideo gozaran del pasage gratis en los vapores de la Platense Flotilla Company.
Pasage del vaporcito para el embarque en la rada "gratis."
En la agencia se despachan pasages del Havre y Burdeos a Buenos Aires a os siguientes precios.
Tercera clase (con camarote) pes. 7. oro
Entrepuente pesos 35 oro.
El precio de los pasages es en oro o su equivalente en moneda nacional curso legal al tipo del dia.
Por mas informes al Agente General
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN,
Buenos Aires, Calle Piedad 35,
Montevideo, Calle Piedras 144,
Rosario, Calle Puerto 45.
San Nicolas, Calle Belgrano 25.

LA VELOCE
Quickest route from the River Plate to Europa
for Las Palmas, Tangers, Barcelona Genoa, Naples
By the splendid steamers of the line
Nord America, ex-Stirling Castle
Napoli, Duchessa di Genova, Vittoria, Duca di Galliera, Europa, and Matteo Bruzzo
Leaving Buenos Aires
on 3th, 14th and 24th of every month.
Passages per Nord America, Duchessa di Galliera and Vittorie. Special cabins $210 gold; 1st class 180 gold, 2nd class 130 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
Per Matteo Bruzzo and Europe—1st class, 150 gold, 2nd class 12. gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
Per Napoli—1st class 120 gold, 3rd class 65 paper.
These steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardesses.
For freight etc. apply to the General Agent
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN.
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo 255.
Montevideo, Piedras 144.
Rosario San Lorenzo 43
San Nicolas Comercio 94.

Northern Assurance Company
LONDON AND ABERDEEN
Life and Fire Insurance Office
Capital £ 3,000,000 Sterling
Agents for the Arg. Republic
Th. Bracht & Co.
102 Calle Cangallo. altos.
The Agents have full powers to settle claims without reference to the Head Office

J. de BOER.
Agente General de la Compania The Netherlands
Seguros contra incendio
(ZUTPHEN)
Agente General de la Compañia Hamburgo Magdeburguesa Seguros contra incendio
(HAMBURGO)
Comisario de Averias de los Seguros Maritimos de Europa
ESCRITORIO
Calle Alsina 487, n/n, (altos

Banco Nacional
Desde el 1° de Febrero proximo hasta nuevo aviso el Banco
Cobra
Por descuento de pagares de comercio y de Letras de pago integro o cuya amortizacion no bajo, en ningun caso, de 25 o/o trimestral ... o/o
Por descuento de Letras con amortizacion menos de 25 o/o trimestral 10 „
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente 12 „
Abona
Sobre depositos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o
Id Id a plazo de 60 dias y arriba 6 „
Id Id en caja de Ahorros:—
Desde $5 hasta $1000 7 „
Desde $1,001 á $10,000 6 „
Id Id en oro o corriente 2 „
Id Id Id á plazo fijo de 30 dias 3 „
Id Id Id á 90 dias 4 „
En general el banco no abonorá intereses sobre depositos que sean retirados antes de 30 dias.
Buenos Aires, Enero 23° de 1890.
M. A. MAXWELL, Secretario.

Banco Frances del Rio de La Plata
31 Calle Reconquista 31
Capital: 3,000 000 m/n. oro sellado

Se abona:	M/Legal	Oro
Por deposito en cuenta corriente a la vista	3 o/o	3 o/o
Id Id a plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „	4 „
Id Id a plazo fijo de 60 dias	5 „	5 „
Id Id a plazo fijo de 90 dias	6 „	6 „
Id Id a premio desde $ 20 hasta 5000 despues de 60 dias	6 „	6 „
Se cobra:		
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente	12o/o	12o/o

Por descuento de letras y pagares, convencional.
El Banco abre cuentas corrientes a comerciantes y particulares en Buenos Aires y en otros puntos de la Republica o del Exterior.
Hace anticipos y prestamos sobre titulos de credito en general, sobre moneda o metales de oro o plata.
Compra y vende, fondos publicos, titulos o valores por cuenta de terceros.
Recibe titulos de credito en deposito, se encarga de cobrar cupones y dividendos, y de remitir el importe a los interesados en Europa.
Da cartas de credito a comerciantes y viajeros, emite giros a la vista o a plazo, y por orden telegrafica sobre Europa.
Dá giros sobre Francia, Inglaterra, Italia España, Suiza y Bélgica.
Emite ordenes de pago sobre cualquier pueblo de Francia que tenga oficina postal.
Horas de despacho: de 10 a.m. a las 3 p.m. Los Sabados y ultimos dias del mes hasta las 4 p.m.
Los dividendos del Banco Frances podrán ser pasados en Paris, á presentacion de los titulos, por el Banco, Société Marseillaise de Crédit Industriel et Commerciel et de Depóts Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin No. 50, si asi lo desean los portadores.
Buenos Aires, Julio 1 de 1888.
G. Froment, GERENTE.
129 ap13 xp

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)
The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as fallows, till further notice:
ALLOWED
Moneda legal
Account current 3 o/o
30 days' notice 3½
90 days' fixed 5 „
Oro sellado
Account current 2 o o
30 days' notice 3 „
90 days' fixed 4 „
Charged
For Discounts, conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current paper 12 o/o
Do. do do gold 12 o/o
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1, 1888.
H. G. ANDERSON, Manager.

Barraca del Riachuelo
DE
A. STEWART & Cia.
Deposito
De toda clase de Mercancias
Con ramales de tramway y ferro-carril a los portones
Se cargan y descargan buques
Casilla de Correo No. —Telefono Gower BellNo. 2315.—En la Boca 4 á 5.

SAMUEL YORK & CO
IMPORTERS OF
MACHINERY FOR SAW MILLS MACHINE SHOPS, &C., &C.
Address—
Balcarce, esquina Moreno
BUENOS AIRES.
xp

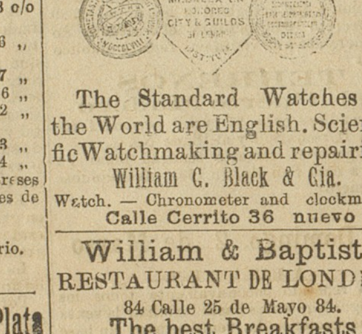
Wm. Knaudt.s Hotel & Restaurant
Calle 25 de Mayo 349; centrally situated. English principally spoken in the house Airy comfortable Rooms and Beds. Plain well served meals. Moderate Prices. Best known as Restaurant Deutscher Bund.—Every attention and information given to Guests.
59 xp

Henry Joostens.
Architecto,
556—Calle Piedad—556
Escritorio 19
667 dc26jan 189

L'pool Brazil and R. P. Steamer
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departure from Buenos Aires.
ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
BELLUCIA (Eng) Capt. Aargaard March 1
LIVERPOOL via Bahia
ARCHIMEDES Capt. Austin March 2
ANTWERP (Via Bahia Blanca)
BUFFON, (Eng,) Capt. Glasspoole March 3
LIVERPOOL
SAMARA (Eng) Capt. Cowie March 5
Loading in the Rio Parana
ANTWERP
☞(via Rio de Janeiro and Southampton)
HEVELIUS* (Bel.) Capt. Lyons March 8
Carrying the Belgian mails
☞ ANTWERP AND LONDON
ILIOS (Eng) Capt Potts March 10
Loading in the river Parana
ANTWERP.
GARRICK (Eng.) Capt. Howard March 15
Loading in the Rio Parana
Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets available for 12 months: at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepared prepaid passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.
Cargo and passengers for New York will connect with the New York boat from Rio
N.B.—Certain steamers marked* are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accommodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.
T. S. BOADLE & Co, Agent, 449 Calle Reconquista 449.

PIANOS
Largest Assortment in Buenos Ayres.
IN
First-class Instruments
HARMONIUMS
Full guarantee given.
Facilities in payments.
Large discounts for cash
Francis J. Pearson
Piano Store
CALLE CHACABUCO 524/526
(NEW NUMMER)
Repairs and Tuning promptly attended to.
41 d2

American Whiskey.
DECKER'S
ABSOLUTELY PURE
This mild, mellow and delicious Whiskey is distilled from the finest growth of carefully selected Rye grain and Barley malt. It is a marvel of wholesomeness, excellence and evenness of quality, unequalled by any Whiskey in the market. It is bottled in bond for export only, is entirely free from fusil oil, possesses a natural flavor and fine tonic properties, suited exactly for the use of invalids and weak and sickly persons. It is cooling, refreshing and strengthening so pure, smooth and ripe, and agreeable to the palate as to invite the attention of connoisseurs.
SOLE AGENTS—
Moore y Tudor
163 — CALLE MAIPU — 163
Buenos Ayres.
4 438 xp



The Standard Watches of the World are English. Scientific Watchmaking and repairing.
William C. Black & Cia.
Watch. — Chronometer and clockmaker
Calle Cerrito 36 nuevo

William & Baptiste
RESTAURANT DE LONDRES
84 Calle 25 de Mayo 84.
The best Breakfasts
LUNCHEONS
AND
DINNERS
in town.
The most varied Menu in the Republic.

British and American Benevolent Society
The Society is sadly in want of funds. Donations will thankfully be received by the undersigned, or by the Chairman, Chas. H. Krabbé, 431 Calle Cuyo, R. Ingles Runciman, Treasurer, 158 Calle Chacabuco.
December 10th, 1889.
RONALD BRIDGETT, Hon. Sec, 746 Gral. Lavalle.

A. AULD'S
Annual Clearing Sale of Summer Goods,
— GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. —
Ladies' Dust Cloaks sold at 15 and $30 m/n, reduced to 7 and $20.
Gents' Silk Dust Coats 9 dols., former price 14 dols. Gents' Silk Jacket (Seda cruda) 5 m/n; Linen Jackets 2 m/n. Boys, Galateen Suits 2, 3 and 4 m/n former price 3, 5 and 6 m/n; thin Jersey Suits from 3 m/n.
Fancy dress Silks at 90 cts metre; many being short lengths. will be sold at even less price. Satteens at 50 cts metre. A few pieces black silk Granadin 8 cents, worth 1.40, Zephyrs at 30 cents metre. Bengaline 65 cts metre, former price 80 cts. Serge for summer wear at 40 cts metre. Flannelettes at 30 cents. Prints at 18, 20 and 30 cts mt.
Muslins from 15 cents.
Art Muslins, Mosquito nets, Curtains, Laces, Sun Shades, etc., all at reduced prices. Remnants of all sorts will be sold at less than cost price.
A. AULD
638—Calle Alsina—638

John Walker & Sons
LIMITED.
Kilmarock, Scotland.
FOUNDED IN 1827.
Old Highland Whisky.
Purest and Best.
Blended with the greatest care and nicety from the finest products of the Highland Stills.
WALKER'S OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY obtained at Sydney Exhibition in 1879 a certificate of the Highest Class for Old Highland Whisky.
Two silver medals at Melbourne in 1880 with three other diplomas, Diploma d'Honneur at Paris in 1885 and Highest Awards Adelaide 1887.
The business done during the year 1888 showed an increase of upwards of 100,000 gallons as compared with the previous year.
Sole Agents for the sale in the Argentine Republic,
S. H. JONES & CO.
333, — SAN MARTIN — 333.
Buenos Ayres.
609 m28 ufn

Paraguay
The most favoured part is the South, for it enjoys a salubrious climate, therefore the undersigned recommend to intending purchasers cattle camps, parklike an appearance, with good grasses, clumps of trees and permanent water, all personally inspected; also chacras, orange groves and town lots. Properties inspected and titles examined, and they have now on hand various fine properties for sale.
N.A.—Price has increased cent per cent in a year.—Address H. & H. Elliot, Vill del Pilar, Paraguay, or Capt. Elliot, calle Tucuman 37, Belgrano.
603 o31 dx

Corralon Ingles
DE
JUAN E. TURNER & CO.
We have on sale a completely new stock of Postes, 112-Postes and Estacones
JOHNSON'S Iron and Steel Wires
ALSO
Wires of other well-known Brands
Barrillos of Wired-wood, or Double T.
Pitch Pine, White & Spruce Pines
CORRAL - RAILS
Palms, Canes, Rock Salt, Roman and Portland Cement
Galvanized Iron and Zinc
LINE.
401 — MENDOZA — 407
BOCA.
HALL'S Sheep Dip
f5nx

The Wind has changed
But is as cheap as ever
The Agency for the celebrated Halladay Standard
Wind Mill
Has moved to
CALLE CHACHBUCO 332.
1st Prize Philadelphia... 1876
1st do Paris.......... 1878
1st do Buenos Aires.. 1886
1st do Rosario 1888
Governed Automatically
Several hundred in use in this country
E. P. Phillips & Co.
Sole Agents
Office, Calle Chacabuco 332, Buenos Aires
Talleres: Calle Serrano, Palermo
1126128. In front of Park Gates.

WILKES & CO.
Importers
340 Esmeralda 340
Have just received
A fine assortment of gas stoves
And a choice selection of
Royal Worcester Ware
of the latest designs.
ALSO
Pedestal and Table Lamps
3·8 dc12 ufn

The New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited.
— Fleet of Steamers —
RIMUTAKA, RUAPEHU, TONGARIRO AORANGI, KAIKOURA.

Steamer	Tons Reg.	To sail from Rio Janeiro
Aorangi	4163	Feb. 14
Rimutaka	4474	March 13
Ruapehu	4163	April 10
Kaikoura	4474	May 8
Tongariro	4163	June 5

THROUGH FARES TO LONLON FROM BUENOS AYRES:

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class,
£35	£20	£12

For passages and further information, apply to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
326 n/n Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.
Montevideo—Solis 55 and Rio Janeiro.

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
Calle Piedad
Esquina Reconquista
Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue·
Se paga
Tanto en oro sellado como en moneda legal
Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal 3 o o annual
Id a plazo fijo de 30 dias Id Id 4 „
Id a plazo fijo de 60 dias Id Id 5 „
Id a plazo fijo de 90 dias Id Id 6 „
Id a premio, no retirandose el dinero antes de los 60 dias 5 „
Id otros plazos Convencional.
Se cobra
Tanto en oro sellado como en moneda legal
Por adelanto en cuenta corriente 12 o/o anual
Descuento de pagares y letras Convencional.
Letras de Cambio
Se dan sobre:—
España 850 pueblos, Gran Bretana 40 pueblos; Holanda, Belgica, Alemania, Rusia, Turquia, Dinamarca, Suecia y Noruega, Rumania, Austria, Lisboa, Oporto; Italia pagadero en 250; y Suiza en 70 pueblos; Estados Unidos, Canada, Brazil, Montevide:
Cartas de Credito
Se dan sobre los principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrando comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.
Horas de despacho
Dias ordinarios 10 a.m. a 3 p.m., y los Sabados y fines de mes hasta 4 p.m.
[illegible]

Eduardo Kenny
Consignatario de frutos del pais
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER AND
General Commission Agent
126—RECONQUISTA—126.
0159 f21 xp

Forest and Ornamental Trees and Plants
35—Florida-street—35
For clumps, streets and gardens: Acacias, alamos, ashes, beech, beecks, benthamiass, casuarinas, catalpas, cercis, copals, cypress, cytisus, eleagnus, elms, eucalyptus, horse-chestnuts, horn-beam, liriodendrons, maples, oaks, powlownias, pines, planes, pteleas, soforas, Tuyas, withe hawthorns, camelias, rhododendrons, roses &c
For sale, Al Buen Jardinero, deposit of seeds and plants of Gustav Homonet, 35 Florida street.
Nursery and horticultural garden, Venezuela, corner of Bayona street, Almagro.

Al Buen Jardinero
GUSTAVE HAMONET, Florida 35.
Al Buen Jardinero 35 Florida 35—Seeds and Plants Seeds of all kinds fresh of the latest crop in Europe. Great choice of 1st-class plants, Fruit trees Forest trees, Ornamental Plants, Flowers, Bulbs, A splendid collection of Rose plants, more than 600 classes. Flower Bulbs of all sorts, Garden implements, Rustic Tables, Settees, Flower-pots etc. Bruyère earth. Bouquets made, etc. Permanent Show of select plants. Nursery and Horticultural Garden, Calle Venezuela, esquina Bayona.
Gustavo Hamonet
35—Calle Florida—35

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATINGS POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES.
THIS POWDER is quite HARMLESS to animal life but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Moths in furs. and every other species of insect, Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
THIS ARTICLE has found so GREAT a Sale that it has tempted others to sell a so-called article in imitation. The Public are cautioned that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.—Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
TO GET RID OF WORMS
TO GET RID OF WORMS
TO GET RID OF WORMS
TO GET RID OF WORMS
use the "absolute" remedy Keating's Worm Tablets A Purely Vegetable Sweet-Meat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Druggists.
Proprietor — Thomas Keating, London
17 ml nov1 2pw

TO Farmers
And all who own
HORSES, CATTLE OR SHEEP
The celebrated Veterinary Specifics of
Day, Son & Hewitt
as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and all stud farms in England and in the Colonies.
Day, Son & Hewitt's
Chemical Extract,
for cuts, bruises, sprains, swellings, strains and wounds of every class.
Day, Son & Hewitt's
Red Drench,
for colds, fevers, and all disorders where a SAFE PURGE is wanted.
Day, Son & Hewitt's
Gaseous Fluid,
for diarrhoea, colic, general debility and internal disarrangements.
Sold separately or assorted in chests, with full instructions and "Key to Farriery," at the following:—
MURRAY & AIKENS, 484 Florida; GIBSON ROLON & CA., 229 Defensa; DEMARCHI PARODI & CA., 425 Defensa; C. R. SIMON & CA. 336 Florida; MURRAY & SEEDORF 154 Reconquista; CRANWELL & CA., 574 Rivadavia; JUAN GRANT, 469 Cangallo.
AND THE
Sole Importers in the Argentine Republic
NEILD & Co.
265—Calle Maipu—265.
6 s2 xp

Hogg & Wright
Corredores de Bolsa
29—Piedad—341 n/n
Y EN LA BOLSA, 211 d20x

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
between Liverpool, the River Plate, and Valparaiso
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL SAIL IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER
From Montevideo:

For Europe
POTOSI. Captain H. L. Hayes sails on or about the 2nd of March for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool
GALICIA, Capt. C. Linsay Hay sails on or about the 16th March for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.
JOHN ELDER, Capt. J. Barr sails on or about the 3th March for Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Vigo, Bordeaux, Plymouth and Liverpool.

For the Pacific
OROTAVA, Capt. W Waddilove R.N.R. will sail on the 3rd of March for Sandy Point, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparairso.
ORUBA Capt. Geo. Massey RNR sails on or about the 19th March for Sandy Point, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.
ACONCAGUA Capt. A. Hamilton sails on or about the 31st March for Sandy Point, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Taking mails, passengers, cargo, parcels, and specie for Punta Arenas, Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, and the Northern Ports.
The steamers Oruba, Aconcagua, Britannia, Sorata, Galicia, John Elder and Potosi are illuminated with electric light. Every steamer has on board a doctor and a stewardess.

Passenger Fares:

To Vigo	1st class £35	— 2nd class £20	— 3rd class £8
To Bordeaux	1st „ £35	— 2nd „ £20	— 3rd „ £10
To Plymouth and Liverpool	1st „ £35	— 2nd „ £20	— 3rd „ £12
Return tickets	1st „ £52½	- available for a year.	

WILSON SONS & Co. LIMITED
AGENTS: BUENOS AYRES, Cangallo 34. IN MONTEVIDEO, Solis 55. RIO DE JANEIRO, Praça das Marinhas. PERNAMBUCO AND SAN VICENTE, C. V.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co. LIMITED
Monthly Line of steamers between New Zealand and London
calling at RIO DE JANEIRO and TENERIFFE
The magnificent steamers of this Company will depart from Rio Janeiro for Plymouth, on their return from New Zealand, as per following tables:

STEAMER	Leave New Zealand	Due at R. de Janeiro	Due at Teneriffe.	Due at Plymouth	Due at Gravesend
	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
ARAWA	January 9	January 30	February 13	February 18	February 19
COPTIC	February 20	March 13	March 27	April 1	April 2
IONIC	March 6	March 27	April 10	April 15	April 16
TAINUI	April 3	April 24	May 8	May 13	May 14
DORIC	May 1	May 22	June 5	June 10	June 11
ARAWA	May 29	June 19	July 3	July 8	July 9
COPTIC	June 26	July 17	July 31	Aug. 5	Aug. 6
IONIC	July 24	August 14	August 28	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
TAINUI	August 21	Sept. 11	September 25	Sept. 30	Oct. 1
DORIC	September 18	October 9	October 23	Oct. 28	Oct. 29
ARAWA	October 16	November 6	November 20	Nov. 25	Nov. 26
COPTIC	November 13	December 4	December 18	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
		1891	1891	1891	1891
IONIC	December 11	January 1	January 15	Jan. 20	Jan. 21

All the steamers of this line are lighted by electricity, and have excellent accommodation for first, second, and third-class passengers.
Fares from Buenos Ayres or Montevideo.
To London...... 1st class £35, 2nd class £25, 3rd class £15
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
Advice to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by D. J. Collis Browne, (late Army Medical Staff) to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan; but all over the East. As a remedy for general utility, we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are so sorry to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances "ad infinitum" of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm Conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate Breach of Faith on the part of the Chemist to prescribe and Patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes and Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
Caution.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne, was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodine; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to,—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d,. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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All classes of material for PORTABLE RAILWAYS, Tipping and Platform waggons, and any kind of Oliver Plows always in stock.
132

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Antigua Casa Oliva y Schnabl—Opticians.
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This Company makes loans on Mortgage of properties in the River Plate and undertakes all usual agency and consignatory business, as well as the sale and purchase of Town and Camp properties for account of clients.
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F. H. Chevallier Boutell, Manager.
22 f4 dx

THE Anglo-Argentine Bank, Ld.
15 Nicholas Lane, London.
— BUENOS AYRES —
486 — Calle Piedad — 494
Capital subscribed £500,000
Id paid up 250,000
Current accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.
Bills discounted, negociated, and collected
Stocks and shares received on deposit for collection of Coupons and Dividends.—
Proceeds of Coupons and Dividends remitted to parties interested in Europe.
Stocks and shares bought and sold for account of third parties.
Bills of Exchange, Letters of credit and Telegraphic payments effected on LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG, ANTWERP and the principal towns in Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain.
Banking business of every description transacted.
The following rates of interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further notice.
Oro sellado and Moneda legal.
ALLOWED
Credit-balance in current account and deposits at call 3 o/o
Deposits at one month's notice 4 "
„ for two months fixed 5 "
„ „ three „ „ 6 "
„ „ six „ „ 7 "
For longer periods according to arrangement.
CHARGED
Overdrafts in current account gold and paper 12 o/o
Discount according to arrangement.
B. Aires, 26th Aug. 1889
LOVEL J. MULLINS, Manager.
612 fb27 my27

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Supply the above in large and small quantities from their deposits in Montevideo and Rosario Sta Fe.
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San Martin 76 Buenos Aires
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Chilecito-La Rioja
E. P. Goodhall
Bahia Blanca
16 jn17 xp

British Hospital.
CALLE SOLIS, between CASEROS and PATAGONES
Visiting Physician—Dr G Mackern
„ Surgeon—Dr. L. Colbourne
Acting Resident Medical officer } Dr. Hugh Jamieson
Orders for admission can be obtained from H. B. M. Consul, Calle Lavalle 746.
Rev. Pelham Ogle, St. John's Anglican Church
Rev. Fleming, Scotch Church, Calle Piedras
Rev. T. H. Stockton, American Church, Calle Corrientes.
Hours of admission of Patients 11 a.m to 1 p.m. Visitors admitted only between the hours of 12 to 1.
F. L'ESTRANGE WALLACE, Hon. Treasurer
449 Calle Reconquista

German Hospital
CALLE CENTRO AMERICA
(Corner of Calle Berruti)
situated in a most healthy locality and under Drs. P. Beeck and C. Hansman receives patients at the following terms:—
Patients in general ward $2 m/n per day
Patients in private rooms $5 m/n per day to be paid prænumerando every seven days
Operations of importance to be paid extra to the Hospital surgeons.
Orders of admission are granted on application to the Treasurer, Mr. Th. Fischer Calle Rivadavia 767, and the Secretary Mr J. Aretz. Calle Suipacha 199.

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Established 1863.
Capital subscribed £1,000,000
Id paid-up 500,000
Reserve Fund 150,000
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Rio de Janeiro,	Pernambuco
Para	Santos
San Paulo	Porto Alegre
Bahia	Montevideo

BUENOS AYRES,
344 — Calle Piedad — 344
Current accounts opened with commercial firms and private individuals.
Deposits received at sight and for fixed periods.
Bills discounted and money advanced upon stocks and approved securities.
Stocks and shares bought and sold for account of third parties.
Stocks and shares received on deposit for collection of cupons or dividends.
Letters of credit issued for commercial or traveling purposes.
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Every description of banking business attended to.
The following rates of interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank until further notice.
Allowed
Current Account 3 o/o
Do with 5 days notice 3½ o/o
Do with previous advice on minimum credit monthly balance 4 o/o
30 days notice 4 o/o
60 " fixed 5 o/o
90 " " 6 o/o
180 " " 7 o/o
Charged.
On debit balances in current account 12 o/o
FRED MAITLAND-HERIOT Manager.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd April, 1889.
327 j9 a9

E. P. Goodhall
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Lloyd's Agent, Land and Estate and General Commission Agent.
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Large Assortment of
First Quality
Account books
AND
STATIONERY.
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134—CALLE MAIPU—134 n/n
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29-Calle Cangallo-29
Fine suits of Rooms or Families, cleanliness, attendance and cuisine of first order
Fine of the finest Hotels in town, and whe visitors will find every home comfort.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers Lunches, Pic-nics
Charges moderate
Hotel de Provence
JOSEPH PERES & Co.
NOTE—The propietors begs to inform their many clients that the Hotel has been completely renovated. and now perfectly new.

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491 ·23 x

Grand Hotel
78-Calle Cangallo-78
Corner of Reconquista.
This fine, first-class hotel is now open the public, and offers every convenience. position is the best in town, and it contains
Suites of Rooms
Large and small, for families and travellers
It has been comfortably refitted from top
The Cuisine
is without exception the finest in Buenos Ayres, the wines are well chosen.
Terms can be made for monthly board by externs.
Joseph Peres
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Banco Comercial
142—SAN MARTIN—142
Capital autorizado $ 20,000,000
Capital suscrito 2,000,000
Abre Cuentas corrientes á comerciantes y particulares.
Recibe depositos a plazo fijo y á premio descuenta letras y pagarés de comercio, anticipa fondos sobre titulos de renta negociables, recibe los mismos en deposito para el cobro de cupones y dividendos, cuyo importe se encarga de remitir á los interesados residentes en el Exterior, se ocupa de todo negocio bancario en general, y

Abona	moneda legal	oro sellado
	—	annual
En cuenta corriente	3 o/o	3 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias	4 „	4 „
„ „ 60 „	5 „	5 „
„ „ 90 „	6 „	6 „
Por depositos con libreta despues de 60 dias á que no bajen de $10	6 „	
Cobra		
Por adelantos en Cuenta corriente	12 „	12
Descuenta de Letras y Pagares	Convencional	

Horas de despacho de 10 a 3 p. m. y los Sabados y fin de mes, hasta las 4 p.m.
B. Aires, 1 de Junio 1889
Oscar E. Wittorf, Gerente.
670 my31 xp
2

The London Assurance Company de Seguras.
Contra Perdidas ó Averias por Incendio Maritimos y sobre la vida. Establecida Londres. Autorizada por Patente Real en 1720.
Capital General de Reserva $ftl6,000,000
The Commercial Union Assurance Co.
Seguros Maritimos y contra Incendio, Londres Offices;—19 & 20 Cornhill, London, E.C.
Capital £2,500,000 Ster
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FOR
Boulogne and Rotterdam.
The rapid Mail steamer
Schiedam
Captain Roggeveen
will sail on the
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First Class passage for Paris $150
Third „ passage for Boulogne 35 gold
„ Rotterdam 35 "
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For freight and passage apply to the General agency
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Subscriptions for 1889.
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M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.
January 2nd. 1889

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THE STANDARD, printed and published every morning at the STANDARD Printing Office, No. 176 Calle Maipu. —Editors and Proprietors. M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

Circulars were sent round to-day announcing the dissolution of the firm of Surra and Co., the business of which will henceforward be carried on by Mr. A. N. de Surra.

The s. s. Bishopsgate arrived to-day in Montevideo with 800 tons of cargo for that port, 1600 tons for this port and 850 for La Plata.

The crisis in the Municipal coffers is of the most acute description. In addition to the Lord Mayor's pagares being protested it is asserted that there are not even funds to pay the salaries of the employees. Mr. Lanus has, however, consented to wave his claims for the present, and this will give the treasury breathing time.

The meeting of shareholders of the Banco Colonizador Nacional was held yesterday the report of the accounts committee being read, in which the members declare that the accounts are in perfect order and the profits duly realized, approving also the 10o/o dividend for the year proposed and which becomes payable on 1st april next. It is satisfactory to note that the Board have foreseen and made provision for all possible calls on the bank which the present crisis may cause. For this purpose they have set out the liabilities for the coming year as follows:—

Service of coupons of obligations, amortization etc....	$129,860
Service of several mortgages	110,300
Working expenses	45,000
	$285,150

This is the estimate of the disbursements that the bank will have to make during the year and to meet it 282,000 dollars in assets easily realizable as well as 192,687 dollars remaining over from the profits of last year. There can thus be no danger for the bank during the year. Its march is wisely provided for and the shareholders get a 10o/o dividend without taking into account the million dollars remaining to be collected from the colonists. The board of directors is to be congratulated on the care and skill it has shown in managing the bank's affairs, as well as on their luminous report.

A telegram was received to day by a leading firm from Liverpool dated 26th inst announcing that at the auction of Sheepskins prices dropped ¼d per lb. as compared with those of previous auction.

Business at the second hour was of the most meagre description, but the excitement in the hall, which was crowded, was tremendous and most anxious faces were seen studying the echo of the situation on the black-board. Gold kept tremendously firm, closing at 247.30 and 249 for the end of March, no sellers for the latter date. National Bank Shares dropped to 135 and were offered, it was said, at 133. Cedulas were quiet.

The following is a summary of operations effected this evening at the second ring:—

Gold—

Feb. 28th	$265,850 at	246.50-247.50-246.50--247.30
March 31st	80,000 at	249-248.50-249
	$345,850	

National Bank Shares—

March 31st	2,400 at	140-135

Catalinas Moles—

March 3rd	900 at	36 35

National Cedulas—

Mar. 3rd	D	2,000 at	92
Mar. 3rd	A	20,000 at	65

Provincial Cedulas—

Mar. 3rd	K	5,700 at	68
Mar. 3rd	L	2,000 at	66
Mar. 3rd	N	28,000 at	61.50
Feb. 23rd	O	6,500 at	61.50
Mar. 3rd	P	116,500 at	61.30 61-61.20

It is reported from Montevideo that the s.s. Clapeyron of the Howden Line from London has gone ashore on the Montevidean coast, North of Flores Island and that tug-boats and lighters have gone to her assistance. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known.

Exchange rates were terribly weak today and nothing was done. Quotations were given 47d to 47½d, 4 94 to 95 francs Paris, and 4 96 to 97 Antwerp. The National Bank was drawing in paper at 19½d.

In the wool markets, arrivals are small, but everything sells and at splendid rates. We heard of some fine wool sold to-day at over eleven dollars. The supply is falling off.

The Helvelius passenger arrived up and all landed to day. There was no quarantine whatsoever, so telegram to that effect published by our colleagues was a mistake. The following was her passenger list:—Cabin—Mr G T Craven, Mr A Manders, Mr P Gannon, Mr and Mrs A P Boyd and two children (Phyllis and Gwen) and nurse (Miss Mertz, Mr J H Jacques, Miss Janet Bain, Mr Herbert Taylor, Mr Stanley Bowles, Mr and Mrs Killy, Mr E Jacobs, Miss K Eivers, Miss A C K Musson, Mr H R Phillips, Mrs A L Macdonald and child (Alastair) and nurse (Eliza O'Neil), Mr W S Walker, Mr D W Hughes, Mr H J Bury, Mr J L Bury and Mr H W S Lowndes. Steerage—Mr and Mrs Cassidy, Frank Cassidy, Rose Cassidy, Thomas Cassidy, Timothy Cassidy, Henry Clark, John F Kahl, Mrs A S Tanner and child (Alfred Henry), William Tyeryien, John Madren, Henry W Blyth, J Cox, J R Walters, A McLeod, Mrs Westword and two children.

We hear from the very best authority that the reported "boycotting" of Argentine stocks on the London stock exchange has not taken place. The government, on hearing the rumour, which we published, took immediate steps in the matter telegraphing to Minister Dominguez to find out the true state of the case. The latter cabled the news to-day that no resolution in the sense suggested has been taken by the Stock exchange committee so that the matter may now be considered settled. The report was so serious that its denial is most important, and will interest the market.

The Catalinas Moles Company have proposed to the Finance Minister to rent the hydraulic cranes which the Government have placed as ornaments in the Boca. Through long years of disuse and abuse they have become eyesores, rusty and weather-beaten. The company will have them repaired and pay the Government a moderate rent for their use.

The purser of the Hevelius writes:—

"Dear Sir,—We arrived here this morning after a very fine run out, the weather being all through very enjoyable, but we had a very sad occurrence on the 7th of the month, five days after leaving Southampton. Our stewardess, Mrs. Stewart, died and was buried at sea. She was widely known and respected in the River Plate, having been in the employ of Messrs Lamport and Holt for twenty-five years, and in the steamship Hevelius since the ship was launched in 1874. The cause of death was acute bronchitis.

W. Reed."

Whilst public attention was fixed on the commanding figure of Mr. Horace Varela in the auctioneer's tribune yesterday, 900 Italians were massed around a money changer's shop in Calle Piedad 1717, the rumour having leaked out that the owner, Mr. Ruggiero Appolonio, had declared himself bankrupt. The rumour unfortunately turned out to be dire truth. Mr. Appolonio, an optimist of the truest dye, got 58,000 dols. gold from one bank, 34,000 gold from another, 35,000 from a third and 90,000 paper from a fourth, which he devoted, together with the savings of 800 of his countrymen, to the ungrateful task of lowering the premium. He accentuated this unfortunate policy by buying National Bank Shares at 285, Sud-Americano at 100, Constructor at 140, Credito Real at 160 and so on. This left him with liabilities of 300,000 dollars and 100,000 dollars assets, some very doubtful.

We take the following important remarks from a Liverpool circular, under date of February 1st, 1890:—

"There is not much to remark upon in the course of trade. A steady business is being done in all departments. A six per cent rate of discount has not yet been sufficiently effective to strengthen very materially the position of the Bank of England. It has, however, checked the outflow of gold, and the general opinion now appears to be that we may soon see more ease in the money market. But anxiety must continue to be felt while such enormous amounts in gold continue to be hoarded by the American Government and the Associated Banks of New York, and by the large Continental Banks. In the United States' Treasury, and at New York, there is put away a sum of eighty millions sterling; in the Bank of France, fifty millions; while the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Imperial Bank of Russia have many millions. It is estimated that, including the hoardings of the other European State Banks, and some Colonial Banks, a total of about two hundred and fifty millions sterling in gold is thus locked up unproductively. It is evident that a continuation of this policy, in face of the shortened production of gold and the increasing demand for that metal for the general wants of commerce, must sooner or later have very serious consequences. These large accumulations are called "Reserves," but they are not really reserves, for they are not available, like the gold stock of the Bank of England, for commercial purposes."

The *Censor* says that a foreign banking concern is so terribly hard-up that it owes several months' rent for the premises it occupies and is about to be prosecuted for recovery. We thought that all the foreign banks either owned their own premises or were doing such a business as to defy even the suspicion of owing rent, but banks latterly have sprung up like mushrooms, so that it may be quite true.

The sale of the corner site Rivadavia and Reconquista reported two days ago is a mistake. This site was bought some time ago by the Banco Nuevo Italiano and the title deeds were signed on Monday last.

The following operations were effected in the Montevidean "Centro Comercial" on Friday:—

Comp. Nacional de Credito—

For cash	2,630 at 51 to 52¼
March 1st	450 at 51¼ to 52¼
March 3rd	100 at 52

National Bank Shares—

For cash	120 at 119

Second Ring:

National Bank Shares—

March 1st	250 at 119½

Comp. Nacional de Credito—

For cash	100 at 52
March 1st	950 at 52 to 52½
March 3rd	100 at 52¼

The following figures shew the value of gold coins in the National paper currency with to-day's premium of 147.30 o/o:—

	$ m/n.		$ m/n
£ stg. equal to	12 46	U. S. Eagle	25.63
20-fc. piece	9.89	Argentino	12.36
20 marks	12.21	25 S. Pesetas	12.36
20,000 reis	27.99	5 Soles (Peru)	12.36
Condor	23 38	Ounce	40 24
Sp. Doubloon	12.77	$ Oriental	2.65

BOLSA TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, March 1st.

Comp. Nacional de Credito—
For cash, 53½
Deuda Amortizable—
For cash, 45
National Bank Shares—
For cash, 120
Banco Español—
For cash, 92¼

Arrivals—Bishopsgate from London; Potosi from Valparaiso.
Olimpo sails.

We give below a return of prices obtained in the produce markets to-day:—

PLAZA CONSTITUCION

The arrivals to-day were 38 waggons of produce. The following sales were effected:—

Wool, Fine—
9000 ks special at 11 25 by J Ortiz.
12000 ks superior at 9.40 by J Cramer.
10000 ks superior at 9.10 by N y Aguerre
12000 ks superior at 9.00 and 8 80 by C Gonzalez y Cia.
4000 ks regular at 8 30 by J de los Santos

Fine borrega—
9000 ks special at 9.80 by M de Hoz.
3000 ks special at 9.40 by J Ortiz.
2000 ks good at 8.10 and 7.95 by C Gonzalez y Cia.
5000 ks inferior at 7.25 by N y Aguerre.

Sheepskins, per k:	Nonatos, 2,90
Consumo, 69	Horse do, per hide, 3.30
Desechos, 60	Lamb do, per doz., 2.00
Matadero, 48½	Cereals, per 100 k:
Al barrer, 68-72	Maize, with bag:
Corderones, 45	Morocho maize, per 100 ks., 2.30 2.50
Pelados, 45-46	Hay, per 1000 ks., 29.00 m/n
Capachos, 15	
Hides, per 10 k.:	
Cowhides, 5 35-5.50	
Matadero, 4.70-5.55	
Calf do, 3.70	

PLAZA ONCE DE SETIEMBRE

The arrivals this morning were 106 waggons of produce.

The prices current were:

Wool, per 10 k.:	Nonatos, 2.50
Fine, 8.00-8 20	Horse do, 3.00 each
Borrega, 7.30-7.40	Lamb, doz., 1.80
Belly, 4 00	Cereals, per 100 k.:
Sheepskins, per k:	Wheat, Fch, 6.50 6.80
Consumo, 67	Salado, 5.10
Desechos, 60	Candeal, 6.50
Al barrer, 65 67	Barleta, 6.50 7.20
Matadero, 62	Rosario, 6.10 6.30
Corderones, 45	For bread, 6.50
Pelados, 45	Maize, with bag:
Capachos, 18-19	Morocho maize, per 100 ks., 1.90-2.30
Hides, per 10 k.:	Do., for export, 2 30
Cowhides, 4.70 5.30	Yellow, 2 20
Matadero do, 5.20	Hay, $16 1000 ks.
Calf do, 3.60	

DEATHS.

On February 26th, at La Plata, Blake, William Samuel, 68 years, from paralysis.

On March 1st, at the British Hospital, of pneumonia, Richard Arthur Towers Carlisle, aged 20 years, eldest son of Richard P. Carlisle, Manchester.

The funeral will take place at the British Cemetery at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Oficina Inspectora
De Bancos Nacionales Garantidos.
Banco Provincial de Salta.
BALANCE 31 ENERO DE 1890.

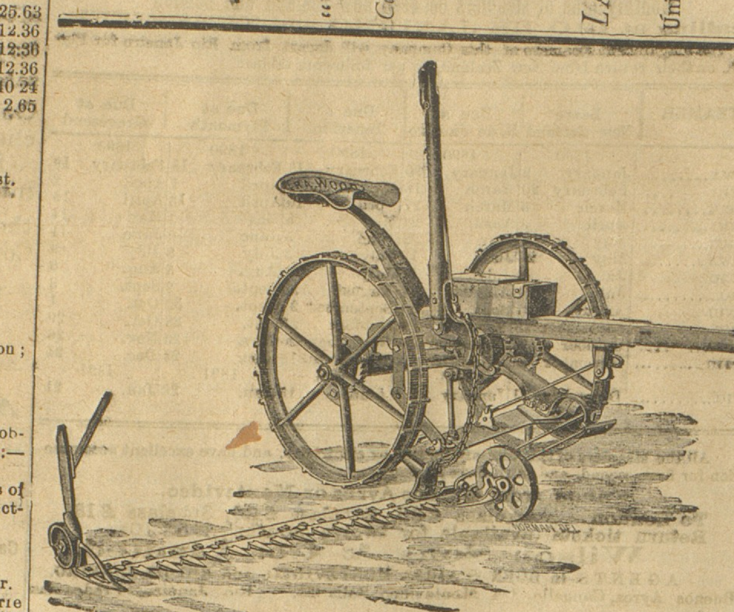
	Saldos deud. $	Id acreed. $
Antiguo Banco Provincial de Salta		1097.34
Edificio del banco	106655 19	
Muebles	19229.39	
Utiles	11434.89	
Fondos publicos nacion.	5526245.43	
Gastos de emision	8050 10	
Capital realizado		6155920.
Dividendos 3° y 6° (antes banco provincial)		1539.06
Emision		4592951.
Cedulas hipotecarias nacionales (fondo reserva)	630933.73	
Gastos de instalacion	22803.04	
Sueldos	2600.	
Deudos en gestion	54.50	
Gastos general's	142 62	
Intereses y certificados	8209.39	
Gobierno de la provincia de Salta	616914.19	
Depositos judiciales		93152.76
Letras descontadas	732070.08	
Descuentos		38983.34
Depositos á plazo fijo		338623.83
Comisiones		1009.55
G'ancias y perdidas		793289 29
Intereses		142.25
Cambios	75051.80	
Letras de pago integro	1086263 96	
Caja	43436.02	
Cuentas corr.	3316796.12	
Caja de ahorros		172605.19
Bancos corresponsales	27050.10	
Depositos á la vista		44626.63
	12233940 25	12233940.25

Salta, enero 31 de 1890.
J. M. AVELLANEDA, Contador general. E. LYBRESTES, Gerente.
Oficina Inspectora de Bancos Nacionales Garantidos—Publiquese: MARCOS AVELLANEDA—M. DE VEDIA, Secretario.

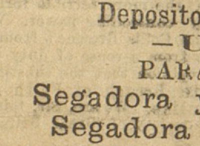
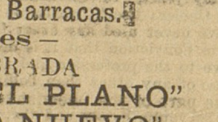
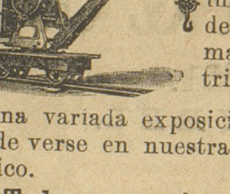
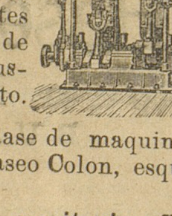
Thomas Wood & Co.
161—CALLE MAIPU—161
Chilled Tramway, Waggon and Trolley Wheels, Tram Coach fittings of all classes Gun metal fittings. Pumps, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Suction and delivery hose. Galvanized Pipes and fittings, and General Engineers' and Contractors' Stores.
4 324 sp12 mar12

Champagne
Max Sutaine & Co.
This Champagne is supplied to all the best London Clubs and to most of the officers' messes of the English army.
Sole agents in the Argentine Republic.
Moore & Tudor,
163 MAIPU
4 450 18do xp

Apollinaris
AGUA MINERAL GASEOSA NATURAL
"LA REINA DE LAS AGUAS DE MESA."
Cantidad embotellada en el manantial Apollinaris (sito en la Provincia del Rin, Prusia) durante el año 1887, 11,894,000 botellas,
" " " 1888, 12,720,000 "
" " " 1889, 15,822,000 "
EVÍTESE LAS FALSIFICACIONES.
LA COMPAÑÍA APOLLINARIS (LIMITADA),
19 REGENT STREET, LONDRES.
Únicos Agentes en el Rio de la Plata, PARRY & CA, Buenos Aires.
Agente en Montevideo Eduardo Cooper.
219—Misiones—219

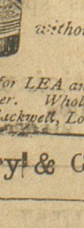


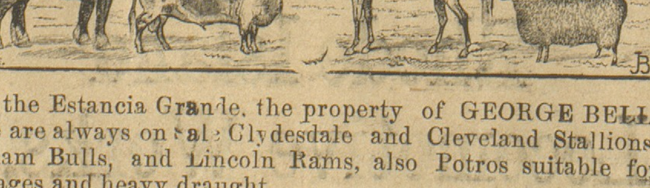
WALTER A. WOOD'S
ALFALFA MOWERS
The leader of them all!
Always ahead. — Always reliable.
Awarded the highest Prize at Paris Exhibition 1889.
STRONGEST — LIGHTEST. Over ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED HIGHEST PRIZES gained throughout the World Special Machines for cutting Thistles, also Hay Rakes, wood and iron. Extras for all machines always on hand.
These machines can be seen at work on all principle Estancias throughout the Republic.
Sole Importers—
John & Joseph Drysdale & Co.
440 — CALLE PERU — 450.
396 jn16 My16

A. Shanks Hijos y Cia.
(Limitada)


Ingenieros y Fabricantes de Maquinaria.
ESCRITORIO
CALLE ALSINA 416
Exposicion permanente: Paseo Colon, esq. Mejico.
Deposito: Barraca Pena, Barracas.
—Unicos Agentes—
PARA LA RENOMBRADA
Segadora y Atadora "EL PLANO"
Segadora "EL PLANO NUEVO"
Las mas perfeccionadas en el mundo
—(o)—
El "PLANET JUNIOR" Arado
Fabricantes de Motores y Calderas de todas clases.
Motores y Calderas para Vapores, Lanchas, Pescantes à vapor, y Bombas.

Maquinaria para trabajar la madera. de Perin y Panhard y Cia. Ransome, Robinson, Sagar, Richards, y demas importantes fabricantes de Europa. Toda clase de maquinaria para industria siempre en deposito.

Una variada exposicion de diferente clase de maquinaria puede verse en nuestra sucursal, Calle Paseo Colon, esquina Mejico.
Toda comunicacion dirijase al escritorio Calle Alsina 416
403 n18 fb18

308 PERU ESQ.a MORENO
WALSH, LOVETT & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MARSHALL SONS & CO.
Steam Engines and Boilers Of all Classes

"BAMFORD" Horse Rakes Grass Mowers Etc., Etc

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
Parry & Co., 371 Balcarce, Wholesale Agents



At the Estancia Grande, the property of GEORGE BELL, there are always on sale Clydesdale and Cleveland Stallions, Durham Bulls, and Lincoln Rams, also Potros suitable for carriages and heavy draught.
As all animals offered for sale at this Estancia are by Stallions, Bulls, etc., imported direct from England by the owner, it would therefore be advantageous for intending purchasers to inspect the same before purchasing elsewhere.
Nearest Station (under a league from the Estancia) EMPALME PEREIRA F. C. a La Plata from whence animals can be despatched to any part of the Republic
Only Address in Buenos Ayres — Venezuela 1062.
55 my22 do31

Tobacco Extract
South Down Sheepwash
Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
For curing Scab in Sheep
The only and cheapest remedy approved and adopted by all sheep farmers in the River Plate,
Can be used with hot or cold water.
One gallon to be mixed with 150 gallons Water
Sole Agents
AUG. C. LINCK & Co
162 San Martin 162
TIETJEN & Rosario

HEIDSIECK & CO'S
Monopole
DRY & SEC
Unicos Introductores para el Rio de la Plata—
Wedekind, Fehr & Co.
767 — RIVADAVIA — 767
Montevideo — Calle Misiones 156/162.
407 dc14jan

40,000 ps. 40,000 ps.
OBLIGACIONES
Del Banco Constructor de La Plata.
Autorizados por el Superio Gobierno Nacional.
Venta por Mensualidades.
4,000 pesos — Primer Premio — 40,000 pesos
A mas Premios de 10,000; 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50 y 15 pesos.
Con solo dos pesos mensuales y a pagarse durante diez meses, se obtiene un certificado de una Obligacion del Banco Constructor de La Plata.
El 7.º sorteo tendrá lugar, segun resolucion del consejo, y previa conformidad del Superior Gobierno, el 15 de Marzo de 1890, correspondiente al 15 de Enero de 1891, á las 3 p.m., en el antiguo local del banco Calle San Martin 132, entre el Señor Inspector del Superior Gobierno Nacional, dos Escribanos del Consejo, y publicamente.
El comprador recibe inmediatamente el numero del las Obligaciones al pagar la primera mensualidad y participa tambien de la suerte de todos los sorteos.
En el caso que la obligacion vendido por mensualidad, saiga sorteado con el premio menor de $15 m/n se cambiará por otra obligacion solo con continuar pagando las mensualidades convenidas, participa á los sorteos hasta que la obligacion salga premiada.
Se vende por orden de un sindicato, en el "Banco Constructor de la Plata", Buenos Aires, Cangallo esquina Reconquista, y en las sucursales de la Boca y la Plata.
El premio de 100,000 pesos en el sorteo del 15 de Diciembre de 1889 lo obtuvo la Señora Giuditta Padercini Revelli con un documento que solo habia pagado 2 pesos.
478 do 17 m15

The Oldest Accident Insurance Company in the River Plate
La Indemizadora.
Issues Accident Policies for
$10,000 in event of death.
10,000 for loss of two eyes.
1,000 for loss of two feet.
10,000 for loss of two hands.
10,000 for loss of one hand and one foot.
5,000 for loss of one hand.
5,000 for loss of one foot.
5,000 for loss of one eye.
Partial and Total Disablement.
Three, Five and Ten Year Policies at Special Rates.
For further information apply at head-office of the Company, 731 Rivadavia, Buenos Ayres: or at its agencies in all the principal towns in the Republic.
J. P. Cox, Manager.
723 fb28mr15

Machines for making Ice for families.
On sale at Moore and Tudor, Maipu 163.
66 f3 ufn

SE ALQUILAN—Well furnished, clean and airy rooms, with or without board.—Libertad 187, altos. 716 28 mh4

COCINERA—Se ofrece una buena, que quiere servir en casa de Familia Alemana ó inglesa.—Dirigirse á Lorea 1180 7 9 8 mh4

WANTED by a respectable girl a situation as Housemaid. Apply at 3038 Calle Alsina. 708 28 m4

SALESMAN wanted at the English Tienda, 638 Calle Alsina. 720 28 m4

TO LET in a respectable family, four or five well-furnished rooms and kitchen (windows and balcony to the street) on the first floor of casa de altos, no other lodgers in the house. Terms moderate. Calle Lorea 324 (no card up in window) corner of Moreno. 714 28 m4

TO BE LET, sitting-room and two bedrooms, with board in English Family.—Apply by letter A D, this office. 7 1 28 mh4

A Respectable Girl, speaking Italian, French and Spanish, seeks a place as Governess. Good recommendations. Apply Uruguay 245. 725 28 m4

WANTED a good Cook, Basco, Italian or English.—Apply Office No. 6, F C S, Plaza Constitucion. 723 28 mh7

ENGLISH SILVER Keyless Watches; 4 for sale; best make and guaranteed. — Apply X Y Z, this office 734 28 m7

JAMES ISAAC FINLEY, arrived here about a month, wishes for situation as gardener. Has had experience.—Apply by letter to "Gardener", this office. 735 28 m4

WANTED immediately, a teacher for an Estancia in the Department of Colonia, B O; must be proficient in English, French and Music.—Apply at Calle Estados Unidos 1260. 738 28 m5

WANTED a nurse and a plain cook, references required. Apply Florida 344. 737 28 m4

WANTED a general servant who can do plain cooking. Apply London House, 709 Corrientes. 732 28 m4

SE ALQUILA una sala amueblada para señor solo, en casa de familia alemana. Santa Fé 941 730 28 m4

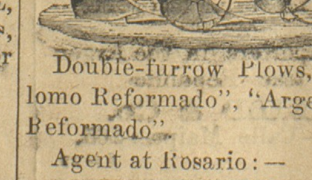
Two-Story House in Belgrano.

TO LET on account of the absence of the owner, for one or more years, the highest and one of the best situated houses, with terraces, large garden with fruit trees, stable yards, pigeon house, conservatory. Can be seen any day from 1 to 6 o'clock. Further particulars in Belgrano, Moreno 76 739 28 ufn

A REQUIEM MASS will be celebrated at the S H. Convent Rio Bamba, on Monday 5th March at 9 a m for the repose of the soul of Mary of Mercet Moore who died in Australia on the 4th of December. Friends and relatives are requested to attend. 12 1 5

FURNITURE.

On account of the departure of the family to Europe for sale privately the fine set of furniture made in Europe, not in the house San Jose 1417, 1st floor. Apply on premises 1 to 7 o'clock, p.m. 8 1 6

W. EARNEST
Buenos Ayres,
719 — Calle Belgrano — 716
MACHINERY
For Agriculture and Industry

Double-furrow Plows, "Colomo Reformado", "Argentino Reformado".
Agent at Rosario:—
PH. WAGNER,
Calle Progresso 399 to 423.
24 lm31

FUNES Y LAGOS
Transferido para el 2 de Marzo
El gran Remate fiscal
DE LOS
Terrenos del Puerto Madero

La primera y segunda Seccion, frente a la Darsena Sud y al Dique No. 1

El nuevo barrio comercial de la ciudad entregado al comercio por el superior gobierno por lotes para que todos los alcancen, registros, introductores, en fin todo el comercio de la republica, coloque alli el asiento de sus grandes depositos de mercaderias.

Venta por orden del superior gobierno de la nacion con arreglo á la ley num. 2599 y al decreto 2 de octubre del corriente año procederemos á la venta en remate publico de los

TERRENOS
del Puerto Madero

comprendidos en la 1ª y 2ª seccion frente á la Darsena Sud y al Dique No. 1.

Los grandes remates tendrán lugar en nuestra casa San Martin 153, efectuandose el primero

El Domingo, 2 de Marzo

A LAS 1.30 P.M.

Y sera repetido succesivamente todos los Domingos siguientes hasta terminar la venta de estas secciones. La venta se hará sin base al mejor postor. Por el decreto que a continuacion se trascribe, se impondra todo el mundo de las facilidades que concede el superior gobierno a los interesados, para que con desembolsos a largos plazos á intereses bajo, puedan hacerse propietarios de estas tierras excepcionales.

DECRETO.

Art. 1°—Procedase á la enagenacion en fracciones y en remate publico de los terrenos fiscales comprendidos en la 1a y 2a. seccion de las obras del puerto de la capital.

Art. 2°—Los compradores de los referidos terrenos deberán abonar 25 o₁o del precio al contado al firmarse la escritura y el saldo por partes iguales en tres letras hipotecarias sobre lo adquirido con el interés del 6 o₁o anual pagaderos á uno, dos y tres años de plazo.

Art. 3°—La enagenacion será hecho á oro pudiendo abonarse el equivalente en moneda nacional.

Art. 4°—Los avisos de remate se publicarán en los diarios de la capital durante sesenta dias.

Art. 5°—Por el ministerio de relaciones exteriores se darán las órdenes necesarias para que la ley mencionada y este decreto se hagan conocer en Europa con la debida anticipacion.

Art. 6°—Nombrase á los martilleros Funes y Lagos, para proceder a la enagenacion de los terrenos indicados en el art. 1°, debiendo recibir las instrucciones y el plano correspondiente del departamento de obras públicas.

Art 7°—Comuniquese, publiquese y dése al registro nacional.—(Firmado) JUAREZ CELMAN—(firmado) N. QUIRNO COSTA.

Por resolucion de S. E. el señor ministro del interior y en uso de las facultades que se le discierenen en la ley respectiva, se exigirá el 5 o₁o de seña á todo comprador, haciendose efectiva esta exigencia sin distincion alguna.

Los planos serán repartidos en oportunidad, y para la distribucion de los lotes, se ha tenido en cuenta las necesidades de todos los gremios comerciales, adaptando el fraccionamiento á los informes recogidos de los mismos.

Todos, pues, podrán adquirir tierra en condiciones favorables de pago y de los lotes que satisfagan sus necesidades en la mas grande subasta de tierra que haya habido y que pueda hacer en la republica.

El superior gobierno entrega pues al público, y se pone al alcance de todos, los

Terrenos del Puerto Madero.

58 fb24mr2

SE ALQUILAN—Piezas con ó sin muebles, Calle Santiago del Estero 1127, casa moderna, á 2 cuadras de la Plaza Constitucion y 1/2 cuadra de la Plaza Invalidos. 25 1 5

WANTED—By a respectable English-speaking young man, a situation as accountant or in similar capacity. Is a good penman and has a fair knowledge of Spanish. Will be content with moderate salary to commence with. Apply M D, this office. 23 1 8

COLLECTOR wanted, also a Wine traveller, a first-class mayordomo, partners with from $3000 to $10000 capital. All seeking employment or investment of capital should apply 494 Lavalle. 26 1 5

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—Several handsomely furnished rooms to let in the house of a quiet family. Libertad 38. 28 1 5

TO LET—A furnished room suitable for single gentleman or two friends, in the house of an English family. Trams to the centre and back. Apply at Cuyo 2466. 7 1 5

LADIES' TAILOR and Habit-Maker from Redfern and Busvine, London. A Damas, Lavalle 974.

SUPERIOR Rooms and Board—Two well furnished bedrooms with use of drawing room, suitable for two gentlemen or two married couples, can be had in the house of a small private family where there are no other lodgers or children. House situated near Estacion Centro America. Address "Home" 1463 Correo. 9 1 8

BELGRANO—To let a splendid bed and sitting room combined, furnished, with board. Three minutes from train. J. E Lish, 28 Lavalle, Belgrano. 10 1 8

WANTED—A steady respectable with good recommendations to go to Europe as Stewardess of a ... Apply to J. S Poadle & Co, Reconquista 449

TO LET—A large double bedded room also single room with room in a large airy house. Trams each side of street. 633 Calle Europa. 11 1 5

ONE Kilometer of girder grooved steam tramway rails with plates and fishbars for sale at Ferrario, Lavalle 469 3 1 5

WANTED—A furnished room for a single gentleman with or without board, in the neighborhood of Flores or Lomas prefered. Reply stating terms to R M, Piedad 556 19 1 5

FURNISHED ROOM to let for single gentlemen or married couple without children. 372 Peru. 14 1 3

WANTED—a Nurse. Apply Calle Reconquista 449 ... 13 1 5

A. Bullrich y Cia

De el Centro Agricola, General Sarmiento, en el partido de Junin, propiedad del Señor Julio Carrié, situado á 20 kilómetros de las estaciones de los ferro-carriles del Oeste y del Pacifico, y lindando con el ejido del pueblo y á 90 kilómetros del puerto San Nicolás. El ferro-carril concedido al general Teodoro Garcia cruzará este centro.

Estas tierras son especialisimas para la agricultura y conocida es la fama de que gozan los trigos de Junin y la especial demanda que tiene entre los molineros.

Llamamos la atencion de los agricultores sobre este centro, no solo por la calidad de la tierra sino por las ventajosisimas condiciones que se ofrecen para su adquisicion.

El Domingo, 2 de Marzo,

A las 12 del dia,

y sobre el mismo centro, despues de un almuerzo campestre, procederemos al remate del centro general Sarmiento bajo las bases y condiciones siguientes:—

73 chacras de 80 hect. areas mas ó menos cada una con la base de 60 ps. hectárea y con hipoteca de 80 ps. en cédulas de la série O. 16 quintas con base de 80 ps. hectárea y con hipoteca de 80 ps. en cédulas série O.

Los solares no tienen hipoteca y se venderán con la base de 10 centavos el metro cuadrado.

Las condiciones de pago son las siguientes, Haciéndose cargo los compradores de la hipoteca tomando las cédulas al precio de Bolsa el dia antes de la escrituracion, el excedente sobre el importe efectivo de las cédulas y el precio de compra lo abonarán mitad al contado y el resto á 6 meses de plazo.

Hasta hoy no se ha ofrecido un centro agricola en mejores condiciones para el pago. Pueden comprarse tierras con pequeños desembolsos, pues no se exige la diferencia del precio nominal de las cédulas, lo que importa la rebaja de un 40 o|o mas ó menos.

Creemos por consiguiente inútiles mayores recomendaciones y solo rogamos á los chacareros y agricultores se preocupen de este remate y visiten la tierra que ofrecemos en venta, pues creemos esta la mejor oportunidad de adquirirla en buenas condiciones.

Actualmente salen dos trenes para Junin, uno á las 7.30 a.m. que llega á las 3 p.m., y otro á la tarde que sale á las 4.30 p.m. y llega á las 11.20 p.m.

Los interesados deben tomar el tren de la tarde el dia antes de remate, pasando la noche en Junin y el dia siguiente, á las 9 de la mañana, tomar los carruajes que se aguardan del hotel del señor Valenti para llevar la concurrencia hasta el mismo centro.

Todo comprador sin excepcion abonará el 5 o|o sobre el importe total de su compra al firmar el boleto. Por planos y mas datos á nuestra casa Alsina 482.

498 feb20 mar2

Adolfo Bullrich y Cia.
Segundo Remate
en el Prado General Belgrano

Sobre el Gran Boulevard Santa Fe

Por division de condominio, sin base, sin base, como el remate anterior.

Estos terrenos están rodeados de valiosas propiedades como las de los Señores Moreno, Papp. Quintana, Tornquist, actualmente edificando Benigno de Ocampo, de Bary, Obregon, Berrone, Acosta, Fernandez y varios otros.

Todos tienen su frente á calles de 20 varas y dominan por su altura hasta Balisas exteriores.

Los lotes que quedan á venderse son

manzana A, 27 lotes
" B, 17 "
" C, 98 "
" D, 12 "

El Domingo, 9 de Marzo

A LAS 2 DE LA TARDE

Venderemos al mas alto precio hasta liquidacion completa de este condominio los expresados lotes de terrenos llamados muy pronto a formar un barrio de comfort para vivir todo el año.

Alli hay aguas corrientes, gas, tramway á la puerta y lindas avenidas para ir al parque 3 de Febrero y á los Hipodromos Argentino y Nacional.

El Sr. Intendente se preocupa en estos momentos de reformar bajo moderno sistema el afirmado de la calle ó boulevard Santa Fe.

Los lotes tienen superficie desde 675 varas cuadradas para arriba, de modo que están al alcance de todos los bolsillos.

La venta es dinero al contado la mitad y á 3 meses de plazo, la otra mitad quedando en garantia el mismo terreno afectado por la parte de precio a plazo ó en su defecto descuento de 12 o|o al año.

Los compradores oblarán el 5 o|o sobre el importe de sus compras en el acto de la venta. Hoy que nadie quiere titulos de renta y que no hay compradores es el momento de asegurar cada uno su capital en tierras que es la que representa el oro, sobre todo en tierras de esta clase dentro de la gran capital y sobre uno de los puntos mas preciosos de su parte Norte, libre de miasmas con aires puros y preciosas vistas que se tienen desde alli en aquellas alturas.

El boulevard Santa Fe adelanta dia á dia en grandiosas edificaciones y estos terrenos están situados mucho antes de llegar á Belgrano.

La venta se hará liberalmente por liquidacion definitiva de condominio.

Por mas datos y planos ocurrir á nuestra casa Alsina 482.

La escritura matriz es de cuenta de los vendedores. 518 f25 mh9

Por los mismos.

De terrenos para chacras, tambos, cabañas, invernadas, etc., etc., etc.

2,000 cuadras cuadradas mas ó menos, divididas en solares de pueblo, quintas y chacras, chicas y grandes, de campo conocido por de Garrahan, y situado en Rodriguez, á dos leguas de la Estacion General Rodriguez, á dos de la de Marcos Paz y á dos de la Villa de Lujan, quedando asi entre estas tres estaciones y entre dos arroyos permanentes; el arroyo de la Choza y el del Durazno; de los que se puede sacar riego.

Este campo dista solo 10 leguas de la capital Federal y solo 5 de la nueva tablada de los corrales, y está circundada por los valiosas establecimientos de los señores Pellegrini y Lagos, Ham é Irigoyen.

Todos los terrenos son altos de riquisimos pastos tiernos y aparentes tanto para la agricultura como para invernada ó tambos por su proximidad a los corrales y á esta capital.

El Domingo 23 de Marzo

A las 12 del dia

sobre los mismos terrenos y despues de un almuerzo campestre procederemos á vender estos magnificos terrenos divididos en solares de pueblo, quintas y chacras, chicas y grandes, con la base y bajo condiciones favorables de pago que en seguida mencionamos;

La venta se efectuará por hectárea. Las chacras y quintas con la base de 266 ps. hectárea ó sean 0.02 vara cuadrada. Los lotes de pueblo con la base de 692 ps. hectarea ó sean á razon de $0.0518 diez milesimos la vara cuadrada. Las condiciones de pago son las siguientes: 50 o|o al escriturar dentro de los 30 dias del remate y el resto á 6, 12, 18 y 24 meses de plazo con pagarées hipotecarios y 10 o|o de interés anual.

Hay que tener presente que estos van á ser cruzados por el ferro-carril concedido al Sr. Sco. Bustamente y, or otras lineas autorizados por el Gobierno de la Provincia.

El dia del remate habrá tren expreso de ida y vuelta hasta la estacion Rodriguez y de alli habrá carruajes para conducir la concurrencia hasta el campo.

Los interesados que deseen verlo antes pueden dirijirse al encargado del establecimiento Dr D Bernardo de Irigoyen, á una legua de la estacion Rodriguez y lindero de este campo.

Por planos detallados y mas datos ocurrir á nuestra casa Alsina 482.

Todo comprador sin excepcion abonará el 5 o|o al firmar el boleto.

617 fb25 mr23

LOST in Belgrano a bulldog, answering to the name of "Grip," white with grey and tan, well bred, very powerful, property of F. L. Adams.—Finder will be rewarded on application at 55 Rio Bamba, Belgrano. 673 27 mh2

Gerard & Co.
930, — PASEO DE JULIO — 936.
Have now for Sale five or six pairs of well broken Mestizo and Criollo horses; also imported horses for both single and double harness work. Saddle hacks of various classes always on hand. Horses bought and sold on commission. 667 27 m6

TO LET a newly Furnished large front bedroom in clean English house on tramways in every direction. Apply Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 1 to 8 p m. Calle Bulnes 289, Almagro 5 m1 5

TO LET in the house of a German family, a Sala and Ante sala luxuriously furnished, with or without a new piano, for single men.—Salta 1052, (altos). 631 1 5

WANTED—Situations by two girls as cook and housemaid. 3055 Calle Piedad 15 1 5

GENTLEMEN'S used clothes bought. Apply by letter S Michael, Artes 1447. 16 1 5

PELETERIA DEL ZORRO—Precisa un dependiente ingles que sepa hablar el español 17 1 5

NOTICE TO FAMILIES—A steady German lady with 20 years experience in teaching, as visiting and resident governess, would be glad to open a private class for young ladies, anywhere in a camp town or near estancias, not admitting more than a limited number of pupils; able to give them a superior education, languages, Spanish, English and French. First-class references. Parents interested may apply to Z, Libreria Europea, Florida 428, or personally on Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday morning, from 10 to 12, Calle San Juan 1023. 18 1 5

WANTED at once a good general servant who can cook and iron. Mrs Mendham, al lado de Sr Tubé, Calle Mitre, Quilmes. 19 1 5

A French Housemaid, speaking fluently Italian and some Spanish, wants situation in town or in the country. Best recommendations. Write to M C, Madame de Sauville, 785 Calle Venezuela. 21 1 5

HOUSEMAID and Waitress required at No. 62 Rivadavia, Flores. 22 1 5

SPANISH and English Lessons—Nestor Narvarte, National and Normal Professor, Florida 356. 595 24 m24

TO LET

TO LET a double and single bedroom furnished; terms moderate. Apply Venezuela 459. 301 d11 xp

TO LET—A large cross-room, furnished, suitable for 2 gentlemen, well ventilated, for the summer, Calle Solis 330 between Belgrano and Moreno, upstairs. 765 30 xp

OFFICES TO LET—in Calle Maipu 171. Apply to Moore & Tudor, Maipu 163.
60 ufn fb3

Sulapacha 255, segundo piso, buenas piezas amuebladas para alquiler. 378 14 6

QUINTA HOUSE—To let in a house of an English family, salt and two or three neatly furnished bedrooms, with the use of kitchen if required, and shower-bath and every other convenience, where no other lodgers are kept. Tram passes to and from town every five minutes.—Apply at Alsina 3056. 358 14 mar2

LOMAS—To let, furnished bedroom and sitting-room, altos. Address A B C, Almacen Balina, Lomas, F.C.S. 21 8 m13

TO LET — Neatly-furnished double-bedded room. Terms moderate. 25 de Mayo 561. 506 21 7

TO LET—In the house of an English family; large, airy dining-room suitable for a married couple or single gentleman. Use of bath and gas; board if required. Apply Calle Mexico 459. 561 22 1

TO LET nicely furnished sitting and bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Trams convenient.—562 25 de Mayo. 663 26 mar7

YES,
J. BROWN
IS
The
TAILOR
(See Advt. page 1)
619 25 12

SMALL HOUSE—To let, Calle Araoz 385, one square from Calle Santa Fe and one from Ministro Ingles. Recently built, with every modern convenience and according to English taste. For terms and key to view, apply Calle Araoz 3.9. 575 24 m3

A Splendid Quinta-House to let, with contract, in Belgrano, 100 varas from the Rosario railway station; fine and large building, gas, water, stable, coach-house and all other conveniences that can be desired by a distinguished Family. The building is surrounded by an English park with 70 varas frontage, the rest of the grounds 120 varas by 63 containing fruit-trees and shrubs.—Apply for further particulars at the Almacen Ingles, 455 Cangallo, Buenos Aires. 585 24 mar8

TO LET in a corner house an independant suite of two, three or four rooms with balconies to the street, furnished or unfurnished, private family Apply at Juncal 995, altos. 642 26 4

TO LET a small furnished room in the house of an English family, with board. Rio Bamba 276. 654 26 m4

SE ALQUILAN—En una casa decente (alemana) viuda sin hijos; un grande, lindo y hermoso cuarto, mando comedor para un hombre decente. Calle Jujui No 307. 665 26 m13

TO LET—In Lomas de Zamora, four squares from the station, a small, comfortable house quite new, containing six rooms, kitchen, closet, pump, etc. Apply Mackern's Agency, Calle Piedad 513 room 29. 706 27 m7

TO LET—A very comfortably furnished bedroom with balcony to the street, gas, also use of bathroom with shower-bath; suitable for single gentlemen. Apply San Martin 607 (altos). 698 27 m2

FURNISHED House to let in Almagro, convenient to trams; the house has ... rooms with every convenience; 6 to 18 months' contract. Apply to Y. this office. 705 27 m5

TO LET two rooms, nice and comfortably furnished, and nearly surrounded by many large Fruit-trees, in the house of an Anglo-Porteño Family, no other children. Terms moderate.—Apply Venezuela 2140, between Rincon and Pasco. 659 27 m3

SE ARRIENDA 4 leguas de campo excelente, para ganadero, en Cañada de Gomez, provincia de Santa Fe, sobre la linea ferrea del Rosario á Cordoba. Para tratar Florida 393, Buenos Ayres, de 10 á 11 a m. 711 28 m4

APARTMENTS—To let in Flores, in the house of an English widow lady. Drawing room and bedroom adjoining. Would suit two Englishmen of quiet habits. Trams pass the door each way. Obliged by applying in real name to Rivadavia, Standard Office. 6 0 27 m2

IF Mrs Mary Ward would send her address to her brother-in-law, John Muir, 6 Trinity College, Dublin, as her friends are anxious to hear from her. If any one who knows her see this would they kindly tell her so. 676 23 mar4

WANTED by a respectable widow lady situation as Housekeeper. Apply Widow this office. 67 27 4

HOUSE of 6 or 7 rooms in good neighbourhood required by small English family. Apply K B this office 679 27 2

COOK wanted for a small Family in Belgrano one willing to assist in house work.—Apply at 470 Cuyo or 646 Rivadavia, between San Lorenzo and Liniers, Belgrano. 696 27 m2

SE HA mudado el Escritorio del Corralon Argentino de Guillermo Cowes & Co. á la Calle Cuyo No. 423. 701 27 mh2

HOUSES to let, small and large rooms. Furnished rooms for single men or married couples. Apply at the House Agency, Maleplate 572 Florida, Telephone 1408. 702 27 mh2

NOTICE—For Sale, a splendid set of Furniture with or without the house which has 8 fine rooms; to be sold on account of the owner leaving for Europe—would suit a newly married couple or family—North side of the city. For further particulars apply to Maleplate, 570 Florida 703 27 m2

HORSE FOR SALE, $45, guaranteed sound.—Apply P L, this office. 708 27 m2

WANTED Mechanic, used to Thrashing Machines to mount and work thrasher in the camp.—Apply at 368 Peru, Buenos Ayres. 707 27 m2

TO LET—A fine sala, ante-sala and two bedrooms furnished, together or separately, with or without board. Tramways to and from the plaza Victoria pass the door every five minutes. Also coach-house and stable. Price moderate. 2561 Piedad. 695 27 m2

TO LET—In the Calle 1° Catamarca, a house of six rooms, kitchen, etc. Also room for a small garden at the back. Apply Calle Venezuela 2701. 668 27 m6

SE ALQUILA una casa recien construida, en Calle Corrientes 4199 y Calle Velez Sarsfield 865. Esta casa tiene el primer piso con 10 piezas, el segundo con 8 piezas y un gran sotano muy a proposito para licoreria; con todas comodidades como agua corriente, gas, etc.—Ocurrir en la misma. 669 27 m6

TO LET—A small house with four rooms, in good condition, for young married people. 15 5 Europa between Lorea and Zeballos. Apply 148 Florida. 981 27 m2

SE ALQUILA—Una hermosa sala con dos balcones á la calle, y ante sala y una pieza mas, las tres corridas; se prefiere para escritorios ó hombres solos Calle Rivadavia No 1081. 676 27 m2

WANTED—For English family of two persons, good general servant able to do plain cooking; must speak English and Spanish. Apply in the first instance by letter to M. S. Deakin, Casilla del Correo 836. 688 27 m5

WANTED—At once, married couple for small country hotel, woman as cook and man to make himself generally useful. Wages, $70 per month. Must be steady. Apply to Mr. J. Bussert, Hotel Ingles, Cañada de Gomez. 675 27 m2

WANTED situation as Housemaid with an English or German Family. Apply B M D, this office. 670 27 mh2

SITUATIONS wanted by married couple, wife as cook or housemaid or to do sewing; husband as handy-man or for general work; would prefer a bachelor's establishment.—Address A B, this office. 674 27 mh2

WANTED—Situation as driver or fireman. English and Spanish spoken; good references. Apply stating salary, Driver, 1669 Montes de Oca, Barracas al Norte. 693 27 m2

WANTED—A good cook to assist in housework. Apply 572 Montes de Oca, Barracas. 682 27 m6

WANTED—A good man cook; must be trustworthy and well recommended as to capability and conduct. Apply 195 Reconquista, room No. 28. 689 27 m4

A French family is desirous of taking a few boarders. House quite central, with bath room, etc English or German preferred. Address A K J, Standard Office. 691 27 m2

A Girl wants a situation as first class cook Apply Calle Jujuy 368. 601 28 m4

Al Comercio
Houston Line.

Con fecha 24 de Diciembre de 1889 he sido nombrado agente general de la linea Houston de Liverpool al Rio de la Plata, en reemplazo de los Sres. Johnston y Cia. La agencia girará bajo la razon social de

C. M. Huergo y Cia.

y tomará á su cargo todo lo concerniente dicha á linea desde el 1° de Marzo corriente.

Todo reclamo relativo a los vapores llegados al pais con anterioridad al 1° de Marzo deberá hacerse antes los S.S. S. Johnston y Cia.

S. A. y S. S.
C. M. Huergo

339 feb13mar

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As well as books in all other
European Languages
Novels, Technical, Practical and Works, Dictionaries, Grammars, books, Prayers and Hymns, Best English Writing and Drawing Materials, Illustrated Gift Books, Toy Books, Maps, Photo Scraps, Birthday Cards, Albums, Pocket-books, Letter and Card Cases of all descriptions. Stock kept of Goodall's celebrated English Duplex Playing Cards, Cheap Music for the piano, and Vocal Music.
L. Jacobsen & Co.
Buenos Ayres, 428 Florida. Monte Video, 155 Calle 25 de Mayo

Wanted

CORREAS Inglesas inmejorables de todas tamaños en casa de Juan y José Drysdale y Co., Peru 450. 707 a28 30 m

SIERRA SIN FIN, marca Perin Pauhard, Paris. Acabamos de recibir hojas de sierra sin fin de esta renombrada casa, de los tamaños siguientes: ... hasta 60 m/m, para aserrar todas clases de madera Juan y José Drysdale y Cia, Peru 450. 708 a28 u f n

TO LET—Splendid offices, Calle Reconquista 365 Apply on the premises. 52 3 u f b

TEA! TEA!
Bridgman & Co.
442—SAN MARTIN—442
Import Teas direct to the Consumer.
Sample post-free. 100 n28 xp

WANTED—Engineer for a steam-lighter, must have a first or second class engineer's certificate of competency. Apply to W Samson & Co, Cuyo 429

MUSICAL BOXES—Always on hand a large stock of all dimensions and all prices in the importing house of Jacobo Steinheuer, Rivadavia 875. 61 3 m3

ORCHESTRION with six cylinders, suitable for families, estancias or public establishments, for sale at Riavadavia 875. 62 3 m3

Music.

Mr. J. W. Ellison, late assistant organist of Durham Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. Armes, organist of Durham Cathedral (England), having been appointed organist and choirmaster of the American Church, Buenos Ayres, is now at liberty to receive pupils for piano, organ, singing and harmony. Terms, etc., on application to 1043 Calle Santa Fe where copies of testimonials may also be obtained 153 fb6my

As Nursery Governess, or nurse to children out of arms; Buenos Ayres preferred. X Y Z, Reporter's Office, 900 Calle Cordoba, Rosario. 518 21m

WANTED—A nurse; should be willing to accompany the family to England and back. Apply Calle Artes 377, between the hours of 10 and 2; references will be required. 477 10 7

A young man lately arrived with first class references, who speaks German, French and Spanish, desires a position in a bank or wholesale house.—Address O. E. poste restante, Capital. 556 25 mrr

HENRY & CO—From the first of March this establishment will move to Calle Maipu 670, with its great stores of novelties for the winter season. 553 23 mar8

A Lady, with considerable experience in teaching, desires a re-engagement as Resident Governess in the town or camp, English, French, German, Spanish, music and drawing. Address A D S, c/o Messrs Neild and Co. 265 Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires. 583 24 m11

A Spanish gentleman, recently arrived from New York, would like to obtain a situation as translator, Clerk or travelling agent; he has ten thousand pesos ... a bank.—Address F B, Calle Mexico 461. 560 22 mar1

WANTS a situation by a good female cook. Apply by letter to E N this office. 601 25 28

AN Engagement as Governess, Companion or Housekeeper required by an English Lady; usual accomplishments and thoroughly domesticated. Santa Fe preferred. — Address J E, this office. 579 24 mar11

WANTED, Housemaid and Nurse for Lomas. Apply 584 Calle Patagones, Montes de Oca. 608 25 4

COOK wanted for a small family.—46 San Juan Barracas al Norte. 6 9 25 mh2

WANTED a situation on an Estancia as Mayordomo or Assistant, by an Englishman of many years experience, having a knowledge of cattle and fully up in the management of Sheep. Good references.—Apply J S, this office. 683 27 m9

UNA SEÑORITA—Alemana desea encontrar una colocacion como ama de llaves; para dirijir una casa para ella al corriente de todo que se puede desear para este puesto, ó tambien para cortar y hacer vestidos de criaturas y toda clase de recomendaciones. Dirijirse por escrito bajo iniciales T B, Ombu 379. 697 27 6

A very respectable Italian, 25 years of age who speaks Spanish and French fluently and understands English desires to accompany a lady or a family to Europe for the voyage only or to return.—Apply D G, this office. 677 27 mh2

GOOD COOK—Wanted for Flores. Apply Piedras 75, or at the Quinta Maisonnette, esquina Circunvalacion este. Flores. 704 27 m2

WAITRESS—Wanted for the town of Campaña. Must be willing to do some housework. Apply to Miss Ganly, 190 Maipu. 671 27 m6

WANTED—A married couple (no objection to a small family) the man for quinta work, minding sheep, etc. Good references required. Apply personally or by letter. Estancia de la Sra. Achaval, Mercedes P. de B.A. 672 27 m6

SITUATION wanted by active smart young man New York and city reference. Address American this office 641 26 5

WANTED—Servant of all work for two people in Adrogué; good wages. Apply 952 Zeballos 761 27 m2

COOKING STOVE and sewing machine for sale; two superior articles for family use. Will be sold cheap, not required. Apply Venezuela 2842 between Rincon and Pasco. 690 27 m2

WANTED—For a library, boy under 15; must speak English and Spanish. Call at 474 Calle Victoria. 709 24 m6

HOUSEMAID wanted; one who understands her work. Rivadavia 327 Almagro. 712 28 m4

WANTED—A nurse for Lomas; good wages; references required. Apply between 2 and 3 p.m., J Mohr Bell, 691 Cangallo. 713 28 m4

WANTED—By 13th March, bedroom for gentleman, within 11 blocks of Standard office, rent moderate. Address E K D, this office. 718 28 m4

A young Scotch Lady desires an engagement as governess or Lady's companion; in town or camp. No objections to travel.—Address M, this office. 710 28 m4

WANTED a smart Junior Clerk, must speak English and Spanish and write a good hand.—Apply by letter, with testimonials to Philip Dorman, Lloyd's agent, 195 Reconquista. 685 27 m5

WANTED a situation as horse-trainer (saddle and harness) by a first-class experienced and competent man.—Apply Piedad 3663 684 27 mh2

A young Couple wishes for employment; wife as plain cook or general servant; husband as Gardener and stableman or to assist in house duties.—Apply J S, this office. 683 27 mh2

WANTED a situation as Housemaid and Cook by two English girls. Apply by letter Calle Pasa 131 to M & C. 724 24 m4

FOR SALE Bar and Lunch Room. Apply 1439 General Brown. Boca. 726 28 m7

A German Farmer, 29 years of age, not married, speaks Spanish and well up to fine ... wants a situation im camp, estancia preferred. Apply to H L at this office. 596 28 m3

COMPAÑIA ANUNCIADORA «La Argentina»—This notice is to certify that Isadore Jakowitz is no longer in our employment.—Irish, Venn & Co, Calle Victoria 372. 694 27 m2

WANTED situations by married couple, man as professional Cook, woman as working housekeeper speak English, French and Spanish. First-class references. Address Calle Maza, 345 to A M C. 697 27 m2

AN experienced good man Cook wants a situation in bachelor's or Family house, in or near town; can speak Spanish. Good references.—Apply Paseo de Julio 420. 687 28 m2

A Gentleman with money would take a situation as steward or partner on an estate. Apply Z C, this office. 782 m7

WANTED to purchase a good fowling piece, central-fire, 12 bore. Must be in good condition and cheap. Apply "Gun", this office. m1 xp

Bridge-Construction. Men competent to put bridges together and peons wanted for Corrientes; work for two years; free passage. Apply General Guido 307 corner of Juncal, from 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6.30 p.m. 736 28 m4

WANTED a situation by two respectable Scotch girls newly arrived, one as cook or general servant, can wash and iron; the other as general servant. Can milk cows. Apply at Cambaceres 1579, Cooperative Grocery Stores. 727 28 m4

WANTED an experienced Bookkeeper. Only those with good references need apply, to L H, this office 928 28 m4

A young couple seek employment, wife as plain cook and husband as waiter, etc. Good references. Apply F.G, this office. 717 28 m4

PROFESORA de Solfeo, Piano, Canto, Dibujo y Frances, con buenas referencias, da lecciones a todo precio. Calle Chacabuco 1115 de 10 á 12 a m y de 5 á 7 p m. 660 26 mh5

Young man of 20 (English) seeks situation under a coachman, or look after a gentleman's horse and trap, or any other capacity. Apply G H, this office. 662 26 1

A married couple, German, desires a situation; the wife as cook and the man as servant or to make himself generally useful. Enquire J F, this office. 650 26 mar1

FOR SALE—Iron building, 60x90 feet, suitable for machine shop, manufactured by Handyside & Co., Derby and London, England.—Apply to Gerente Luz Electrica, La Plata. 646 26 mh 3

PASSAGE FOR EUROPE—An Irish girl of 19 years' residence in this country is desirous of meeting with a good family returning home for a passage home in return for her services as nurse or lady's maid. Advertiser can produce the best recommendations for character and capability and will be found particularly useful on board ship, having never suffered from sea sickness even in the roughest weather.—Apply 'Hibernia', British Immigration Office, Calle Reconquista 363. 64 26 mh4

TO LET—In a quiet and very clean house, furnished rooms for single gentlemen and married couples; terms moderate. Address, Talcahuano No 56 altos. 678 25 m3

TO LET Bedroom with one or two beds, facing the river. Paseo de Julio 1285, 2nd floor. 99 25 7

ROVINCIAL STATISTICS.

Feb. 21st.

ultivation of the sugar cane con- the principal industry of Tucu- here are 40 factories in the pro- d as they all enjoy bounties they a very good business. The fac- ve over 10,000 hectares of sugar- ntations, the yield being 50,000 sugar and 80,000 hectolitres of At the rate the industry is pro- there will soon be 50,000 hecta- 124,000 acres, under sugar-cane. an derives 10 millions per annum its sugar-trade.

is cultivated also on a large scale, the industry is in a fairly flourish- ndition.

Tucuman Government recently ne- ed a loan for 3 millions gold.

is one of the most backward of rovinces. Yet its mineral wealth is be enormous. In spite of its back- condition, however, this province ollowed in the wake of Tucuman and doza by raising a loan for 5 millions

A Provincial Bank was recently ted with a capital of 10 millions; the lic subscribing 680,000 and the local ernment 5½ millions. The revenue of e province last year was 1,200,000 doll., d the population is 142,000 souls, inclu- g 5,900 foreigners. The cattle of the vince are valued at 7,792,888 doll. here are 40,000 hectares under cultiva . The mineral wealth of the province yet untouched, which is due to the of rail-communication and the natu- timidity of capital.

he poorest province of the Republic is , and yet it has ventured into some market, impelled by the perni- mple of the other provinces, and of 520,000 doll. gold at 6 per cent to with which a Provincial Bank en opened. The revenue of the is only 178 000 doll. Property is valued at 24 millions. The valuation was 7 millions.

her poor province is Jujuy, which now beginning to make any at- at industry. Agriculture is in a primitive state. Sugar cane is grown, elding about 500,000 doll. per annum. he revenue, which in 1858 was a little over 18,000 doll., was last year over 127,000 doll. The indebtedness of the province is 48,000 dol. It could not raise a loan to start a provincial bank like the other provinces, a blessing in disguise. Jujuy very mountainous province; in fact of its area it may be said that only 52,000 square kilometres are available for agriculture.

STUDY THE ECHO.

Feb. 22nd.

The failure of the negotiation of the National Government to sell the Andine Railway has burst like a bombshell in the market. The explosion not only affects the negotiation that has fallen through, but mortally injures other operations of the same, but more important nature. This failure, we may state with firm conviction, is the natural result of the official propaganda against, and officious interference with, the so-called guaranteed railways. The scandalous behaviour towards the East Argentine Railway is the direct cause of this unexpected failure in the negotiation of the Andine Railway.

Let us suppose for a moment that British railways were in the hands of Argentine capitalists, and that the British Government had behaved in the same fashion as the Argentine Executive; is it to be expected that Argentine capitalists would not resent such a policy and would not abstain from further railway investments in a country where such ill-will is displayed against railway enterprise? Such is the case with the British investor to-day; and it is to be hoped that this failure in the sale of the Andine Railway will open the eyes of the Argentine Government and show the folly of putting obstacles in the way of foreign enterprise, no matter what cause there may be for such a fatal policy.

We must remember that the credit of this country is unfortunately and intimately linked to the fortunes of our foreign railway companies, and every attack on these railways must injure the credit of the country. If such a line as the Andine Railway, one of the trunk lines of the country, is tabooed by the British investor, what fate can be expected for the innumerable railway concessions granted by Congress? Foreign investors have come to the conclusion, since the propaganda against the guaranteed lines, that the guarantee is a mere farce, and is no pledge that a certain return will be paid on the capital invested. This conclusion has upset the sale of the Andine line, and will prove an impassable barrier to all concessions of railways seeking capital in London.

Another melancholy feature of the failure of this Andine negotiation is that the Government had counted on the proceeds, say seven million gold dollars, to make an impression on the gold market with a view of appreciating the value of the paper currency. The Government, in this light, have been very much victimized, and we understand the dander that prompts an action for damages against those who failed to buy the railway after signing the contract of purchase; but it would be better to leave the matter alone, for the failure of this negotiation may yet prove a blessing in disguise to the Argentine Government. The seven million gold dollars of the Andine Railway negotiation might have put down the premium on gold 10 o/o, not more, and that fall would have been short-lived, though effectual enough to fill the pockets of a few well-informed speculators. Still, it is not in this fashion that a market can be regulated; and much as we deplore the fate of expectant speculators, we think the country at large gains by the suppression of such forcible speculation. The Government now remains with the Andine Railway; let it be the ambition of the Railway Board to manage it better than Messrs. Sanford and Clark and make it the model line of the country. Will this be done? "Quien sabe."

REALITY AND FICTION.

Feb. 25th.

On Saturday a bill of the Municipality for a large amount fell due, could not be met, and, in the natural order of such commercial dealings, was protested in the legal form inevitable under the unfortunate circumstances. The news has made no impression here, but it has been cabled to London and Paris where it will probably prove a death-blow to the negotiations for a municipal loan of four millions sterling. The best policy now is to put the municipality in liquidation and see if by such means some order cannot be introduced into its financial organisation. The liquidation would imply stringent economy and a stoppage of all municipal public works for at least three years. This is very melancholy.

The misfortunes of the Municipality are the natural result of a crisis of prosperity, in other words of utter mismanagement and absurd extravagance. This goes to show that we are still neophytes in the art of governing, that we lack ballast and easily go off our heads when we have plenty of money and easy credit. There are many instances of this in history: like all nations, governments, or municipalities, we must live and learn and profit by experience. To-day, as thousands of years ago, it is difficult to graft mellowed experience on young brains. But, back to our mutton! There is no excuse for municipal mismanagement: still we may put in a kind word to assuage the charge of extravagance and we do it with much pleasure as the Lord Mayor has all our sympathy in his present financial distress.

Let us not be harsh, for at the bottom of municipal magnificence and extravagance there was ambition, that vice of noble minds. As the French say:—"le vice est dans l'abus". But in this instance the fault leans to virtue's side. The laurels won by Torcuato de Alvear have haunted his successors in the Municipal chair in their meteoric flight across the municipal firmament, whether Crespo, Cranwell or Seeber, and all have endeavored to leave as popular and as remarkable an impress on the city as that left by the great Hausman of the Roca Government. All in vain; their ambition and reckless management have led to the present municipal collapse.

Little blame, after all, to our Lord Mayor if he was ambitious. There was a certain magnificent luxuriance about his conceptions that we may trace to his Teutonic affinities; some like the gigantic orchestration of Wagner in music which is called the music of the future: just so, we may say that Lord Mayor Seeber's conceptions are of the future. Some may smile at the magnificence of his projects, but they forget that these schemes were conceived with all the freshness of the tourist's impressions as he strolled through Parisian boulevards, stood on the Thames Embankment and paused to study under the shadows of the gaudy Renaissance architecture of Milan's squares and streets. Had he gone to Egypt, he could have wept amongst the fragments of Rhamses' statue and planned a pyramid in front of the Catalinas Deposits that generations to come might see where the Plate once bathed the iron girders of the wharf and licked the masonry of that company's seawall. Fate willed it otherwise and directed his footsteps to the more modern haunts of a dazzling civilization that filled his brain with a dizzy maze of boulevards and parks, of hanging gardens, Trocaderos, electric fountains and artificial lakes. His fancies seem to have been inspired in the company of the Bavarian monarch and his great musician. He must have lingered in the precincts of the Bavarian Versailles and bathed in the waters of the lake; in a haze of Goetterdaemerung and semi-intoxication of ballad fancies he must have raised his phantasy to the weird pitch of so many millions upon millions of fanciful and depreciated paper dollars—nineteen millions of a phantastic budget, twenty millions for parks and avenues, ten millions for unfathomable sundries. What a whirl of millions! It is all a dream. Look at the reality—a bill protested for non-payment of a miserable market where mutton-chops were sold by the pound and potatoes by the arrobe!

ROBBERS IN THE CARABASSA BANK.

Feb. 25th.

Thanks to the activity of Commissaries Otamendi and Picabea, a band of daring robbers has been caught and the Carabassa Bank saved from heavy losses. Last year the Bank was robbed of $40,000, and the sum this year might have been treble but for an unexpected combination of circumstances. Some time ago, it appears, a poorly-dressed man desired to see the chief of police on important business, and, when admitted to Col. Capdevila's presence warned him that several robberies had been committed and others were about to be perpetrated in the Carabassa Bank. Who this man was, the public have not yet been told, but by his vague information a whole series of the most cleverly planned robberies has been discovered. The ringleader of this band of robbers is a man named Mariano Conde, ex empresario of the Onrubia Theatre, the most mild mannered and attentive gentleman that ever planned a robbery. He was intimately acquainted with a porter in the Bank, and on this close friendship he built up his schemes. Areta, the porter, took copies of signatures, notes of accounts deposited etc., and on his information Conde managed to plan his robberies. A few days ago, accompanied by an accomplice, who had already taken out his passage per ss. Nerthe to Paris, he entered the bank and asked for a bill of 1,100 gold dollars on Paris. This amount was easily forged into 14,000, but the whole band were caught in a house in Calle Moreno, near the corner of Tacuari, before the Nerthe sailed, and thus the deep-laid plans of the robbers were nipped in the bud. To Judge Abello and his secretaries is due the honor of catching the band. The active judge and his secretaries being kept au courant with the plans of the robbers by Com. Otamendi, were stationed in the house opposite the robbers' headquarters and could see everything that was going on. On the conclusion of the bill of exchange affair, the judge pounced on the whole band, who are now lodged in the Policia.

Commissary Otamendi managed this affair with great ability. On receiving the information about the robberies, he selected one of his men to get introduced to and become intimate with Conde. The plan succeeded, and Conde was completely in the hands of the clever commissary. Conde occupied a very fine house in Calle San Jose. His residence was splendidly furnished and he appears to have secured the cards of very many well-known people. On the day of his arrest, six men were discovered feasting in his house, and these gentlemen stated that they lived on Conde's bounty. The number of his accomplices is known to be at least three.

MORE ABOUT THE CARABASSA BANK ROBBERS

Feb. 26th.

Mariano Conde, the ex-manager of the Onrubia, has quite a long history. His ability as a forger appears to have been well-known in Spain. He was born in Saragossa and is 42 years of age, very gentlemanly and mild in his manners. In 1880 he was in prison in Burgos for a little forgery business, but he managed to escape. He left Spain with his mistress and landed in New York with a capital of 100,000 forged dollars, hidden in an ingenious manner. The travelling couple were arrested, but subsequently released for want of evidence. Conde then started an hotel like an honest man but sold out and tried his old game, the result was that he was caught in France, handed over to the Spanish authorities, and imprisoned in Burgos. A touching proof of his mistress's affection occurs in this part of his history. She shared his captivity. As soon as he had served his time in Burgos, he thought it advisable to seek for pastures new. Some zealous immigration-agent no doubt must have told him what simple-minded and easy-going people we all are here, for he not only came out but persuaded his accomplices to follow him. Conde and his friends immediately began operations and were on the high-road to fortune when Judge Abello pounced on them. Shortly after landing, everything went so well with Conde that he took a house, furnished it with great taste and at considerable expense, and then sent to Spain for his mistress, the patient Petra. This lady soon managed, through her husband's position as empresario of one of the largest theatres in the city, to place herself on friendly terms with many families of distinction here. Conde himself was so gentle in his manners, so solicitous to please, and so seemingly unconscious of his worth, that he picked up a number of friends and aimed at popularity. His house in Calle San Jose was crowded with people, and he always had a number of friends at his table. The lady of the house had magnificent jewelry and fine dresses; and the little palace in Calle San Jose breathed forged happiness.

Conde is in excellent health and does not appear much put about by the upsetting of his plans. His accomplices, with the exception of Cortes, do not seem at all pulled down. In fact the band are not even vexed at the little contretemps which has landed them all in prison. Conde is so well known as the cleverest of forgers that instances of his ability and skill will no doubt be brought to light every day. In the meantime Judge Abello and his secretaries are making out the "sumario."

LATEST FROM BAHIA BLANCA.

Feb. 26th.

After two months of intolerable heat the weather has become cool. Intermittent rains have fallen during the fortnight, and the drought outside is no longer felt with such intensity. The camps are coming round gradually.

There is a good deal of shipping in the port. About eleven vessels with coal and railway material are riding at anchor in the channel. Such is the squeeze at the mole of the Southern railway that there is no longer sufficient accommodation for all the shipping. The result is that the Puerto Viejo, at the Naposta, is again coming to the front, and the Bahia Blanca Meander is once more covered with lighters full of goods and produce.

Talking of shipping, a large charter is spoken of, effected in Buenos Aires, to load bales at this port. We are getting up in the world; we shall probably ship 25,000 bales this season. Then, Mr. Luro will probably start working at his saladero at the end of March. This saladero is owned by a joint-stock company, and has been rented by Mr. Luro; it worked last year for two months, and about ten thousand head of cattle were slaughtered.

The Link Port, east of the Naposta, is taking financial shape. A special agent will leave next month for Europe to complete the business.

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DR. HERRERA'S MANIFESTO.

Feb. 27th.

On the eve of assuming the reins of power, Dr. Julius Herrera y Obes, the President-elect of the Banda Oriental, has published a manifesto embodying his political programme, telling the country what he thinks and what he is going to do. It is a remarkable document, remarkable for its length, literary brilliancy, and co ordination of ideas and arguments. He has polished his manifesto to perfection, and it is a pity that such consummate art peers through every period and every paragraph of this valuable piece of political literature. The exordium is vigorous. There is no sham modesty about the popular candidate; he does not tell his country or his electors that the task of governing is too much for him; he does not appeal to their indulgence when shouldering the grave responsibilities of office. With a vigor peculiar to the man, he points to his career as a politician as a pledge of his honesty of purpose and determination to carry out his policy: that career is his programme. The exordium is a little long, as it embraces about one-third of the manifesto: but he comes to the point when he says that he accepts the post of chief magistrate free from all compromises or pledges that might fetter his hands as a statesman. As President of Uruguay he ventures to rely on the active co-operation of all her sons, of all the political parties, and promises that in the electoral struggle of the country the Government shall keep aloof and refrain from throwing into the political balance the weight of its influence and power.

On ascending the steps of the Capitol Dr. Herrera blots from his memory all the animosities of the past and present. He acknowledges no enemies except the government clerks who fail in their trust, the agents of the country's affairs. He then dwells at length on the financial prospects of his government and assures the country that the hopes and fears raised by his advent to the presidency are exaggerated: he is determined to build roads and bridges and to supply Montevideo, Colonio, and Maldonado with port works, and objects to all loans unless raised for these purposes. The finances of the nation shall rest on the solid foundation of equilibrium in the budget. The following paragraph is valuable and we reproduce it word for word:—

"We are perhaps the only country in Latin America whose trade and industry rest on a metallic currency, and all the efforts of the government and the people should combine to preserve that inestimable boon and advantage we enjoy over countries under the calamitous regime of forced currency. Forced currency has never been, nor can it ever be, the object or result of any financial combination. No government, not even the most insane, has ever wittingly and willingly abandoned specie payments, the measure of values, to launch forth into the fluctuations and instability of paper currency . . . . Forced currency will have no greater and more resolute enemy in this country than the government over which I shall preside.

We hope that Dr. Herrera will ever bear in mind during the four years of his term of office the above paragraph. Statesmen are versatile by nature and by profession; they are borne away by events which they cannot control, and to which they must accommodate themselves, even at the expense or sacrifice of swallowing their own words. Still Dr. Herrera's assurances are a pledge that he will do his utmost to avoid the shoals that have wrecked the Argentine currency and put it at a discount of fifty-five per cent.

Before concluding, we must call attention to the following admirable sentiments of Uruguay's new ruler:—

"I am one of those who believe material progress to be ephemeral in its results, that it may become an element of national decay when divorced from moral progress. Wealth in itself is materialist, an agent of public and private corruption, owing to the stimulant it affords in the spread and gratification of sensuality; therefore, the greater the growth and power of wealth in the national organism, the greater the necessity of counteracting the effects by strengthening the moral character and raising the intellectual level. In the history of nations, virtue and liberty are inseparable. On a basis of corruption the zenith of material wealth may be reached, but never that of national greatness"......

After reading the above, we may well congratulate our lively neighbors on their good fortune in securing as President the services of a man inspired with such lofty sentiments, and we trust they will appreciate him and help him in his endeavor to confer on the Banda Oriental the great boon of a representative, popular, and honest Government.

SALE OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

Feb. 27th.

The day fixed for the opening of the tenders for the purchase of the provincial railway is approaching, and the whole country at this moment is interested in the result. The dark spirit of anxiety is hovering over us. There is an instinctive feeling that all will not come off as expected. The present is an hour of trial for the Republic. The sale of the Andine railway, the Lord Mayor's loan, have proved failures, and under the dispiriting influences of these blows, people are beginning to feel that the demon of disappointment may have formed some cruel design to mar the tranquillity and happiness of the queen-province. Everyone will without difficulty admit that the province of Buenos Aires has been so far singularly fortunate. The new Governor has been elected without causing blood to be spilt or even resentment to be roused. A charming and totally unprecedented unanimity, such as we may look forward to at the next presidential contest, has presided at Mr. Costa's election. Fresh Cedulas have been issued without smashing up the mortgage bank, and the local Government have overdrawn twenty-two millions from the Provincial Bank without endangering its existence, or, in fact, exciting any surprise. The whole province has been steeped in an ocean of indebtedness. Not a fly has been drowned. Cattle and estancieros, politicians and the people in general, all are in excellent health. The fair province is a placid lake, whose glassy surface no fierce wind touches or disturbs, but whose waters may be dried up by the sun that beams so joyfully on it now. Were we to add that the Cedula is the sun and the peaceful cattle slaking their thirst in the limpid waters of this lake the creditors of the province, we might fairly be taxed with being of a poetic turn of mind, like Mr. Snodgrass, the inspired companion of the immortal Pickwick.

So much good fortune, so much tranquillity, so much prosperity, would make disappointment doubly bitter. An Egyptian king would have looked with suspicion and distrust on so bright a picture of prosperity. In a few hours we shall know what the financial Pharaohs think and whether, like Amasis in the old days, they will require the Governor to cast his brightest jewel into the sea and thus propitiate ill-fortune. In fact it may be said that the Western Railway is the fairest jewel of the province of Buenos Aires. If it be rejected, or taken up, and, like the Andine Railway, then returned, the gravity of the situation would become intense to a perilous degree. The circumstances that prompted the sale of the railway will be brought to light and we should see things as they really are. Misfortunes coming so swiftly on each other's heels would soon finish the work which the failure of the Andine Railway and our municipal extravagance have begun. There are some who still cling to the conviction that the foundation-stone of La Plata was one of the mainsprings of the forced currency plague and the basis of the present crisis. Would it be astonishing if the finishing touch to the picture of ruin came from the provincial capital?

Let us look at figures, which have always the advantage of being correct on paper. The Governor expects to obtain 50 millions gold, say 10 millions sterling, nearly 10 times the amount agreed upon, but not paid, for the Andine Railway. With a touch of Lord Mayor Seeber's imagination, some people may think this sum can be easily got together, but anyone with common sense will admit that it must be an extraordinarily powerful syndicate that can afford to offer so large a sum at 6000 miles' distance for a railway which must always remain under the thumb of Government. Of the 50 millions, 20 must be set aside to pay a loan guaranteed by the profits of the line. Then the railway owes one million sterling. In other words, supposing everything to come off according to calculation, the Governor will remain with a balance of 25 million dollars gold; and as he is an honest man, he will pay off the 22 millions paper due to the Provincial Bank and other debts of which little is known.

The very best friends of the province can only hope that the railway will be taken up and paid for. The Minister of Public Works will not take more than five minutes to open the tenders, and we should be sorry to gauge the worth of the railway by the number of bids.

THE POST-OFFICE REPORT.

Feb. 28th

The report of the Post Master General, Dr. Ramon Carcano, for 1888, is a valuable book, a credit to the Post-office and the publishers who have issued the work in the very best style of the art. We cannot let this opportunity slip to congratulate Dr. Carcano on the radical reforms he has introduced into the postal service. Before he took over the management chaos reigned supreme, and the complaints of the public were innumerable: to-day, after three years' hard work and persevering efforts the department has been put on a respectable footing and, making allowance for the long distances and difficult means of communication throughout the Republic, can compare favorably with the European postal organizations, the lines of which Dr. Carcano has carefully studied and followed. There is still much room for improvement, but wonders have been achieved in the last three years, and we have much pleasure in giving the talented Head of the Post-office the full credit of a reform that the public appreciates and never expected in such a short span.

Until recently the Post-office was the most neglected department of the Government and that neglect was the cause of the disorganization that set in and defied the industry of so many Post Masters until a gradual weeding-out and reform began of late years. Even to the present day the budget of the Post-office is very meagre and must be increased considerably to improve the service by improving the personnel and their remuneration: and here we may add that the Post-office clerks are the hardest worked employees of the Government.

Looking at the postal budget for the last five years, we see

1884	1,128,600 $
1884	2,440,652
1886	1,633,824
1887	1,730,498
1888	2,963,440

Turning to the figures of postal traffic we see a wonderful progress as revealed by the following figures:

	1887	1888
Letters	21,629,672	33,661,030
Papers	21,174,038	27,974,099

The figures of 1888 show an increase of no less than 42o/o: compared with 1885, the postal movement has more than doubled.

The total traffic in 1888 amounted to 62,827,819 letters, papers, cards, etc. This gives a ratio of 6.6 letters and 5.6 papers per head of a population calculated at five million souls. Nothing could be more interesting than a comparison of the Argentine postal ratio per head with that of other countries: the Argentine figures we append are for 1888, those of foreign countries for 1881.

Ratio of letters and papers per inhabitant:

United Kingdom	49
France	36
Germany	20
Russia	2
Austria	16
Italy	13
Spain	7
Portugal	6
Belgium	36
Holland	30
Denmark	27
Sweden - Norway	12
Switzerland	46
Greece	2
Roumania	2
Europe	20
United States	45
Canada	18
Australia	27
India	1
Japan	2
Argentine Republic	12
The World	13

The Argentine ratio is still very low, more or less that of Italy ten years ago. Still if increased facilities were offered in the postal service in the interior the ratio in this country would be much larger, as up to the present day a large portion of the correspondence is transmitted by private hand up country. Nevertheless, the figures for 1888 show a great advance over 1887 and the least we can hope is that 1890 will show the same steady progress.

THE SETTLEMENT.

March 2nd.

The Buenos Aires Bolsa had another very narrow escape on Friday, and but for the providential supply of gold from the vaults of the National Bank, we might record gold to day at 200o/o premium in the midst of blue ruin in the market. Once before, the same bank came to the rescue of the Bolsa and prevented the collapse threatened by the memorable June settlement of 1888, when in the crash of stocks we trembled at the bare idea of gold going beyond 60o/o premium. We have travelled far since then and we are wiser, but with the bitter experience we have only heaped sorrows upon sorrows until now we stand aghast at the chasm that separates June 1888 from February 1890: the gloom of June appears but a faint shadow cast by the events we are now recording.

When in June 1888 we saw a speculative paper, called the meteoric stock or Banco Constructor Share, come down from the giddy height of 150o/o premium to 20o/o discount in the short span that divides two settlement days, we thought the financial heaven was falling, and in our inexperience we chronicled a Black Friday, convinced that the market had reached a climax of depression and little dreaming that darker days and more trying situations were in store for the country: such was the intensity of the gloom that the settlement was viewed as a National disaster, but the experience of the last twenty months shows that that settlement was the beginning of the ebbing tide, a tide that is still ebbing with a vengeance and gives no hope of a returning flow for months to come. Day by day we have been sinking deeper and deeper in the slough, as a comparison of quotations will show:—

	June 1888	Feb. 1890.
Gold premium	53o/o	145o/o
National Bank-Shares	264½	148
Banco Constructor	100	41
Catalinas Shares	160	36
Prov. Ced. K	81¼	68¼
„ „ L	61½	66
Paper money depreciation	35o/o	60o/o

These figures define positions and show how much more critical the situation is to-day than in June 1888. We have glided down a sharp incline at an alarming pace, and we much fear that we are still far from the bottom. And what renders the present situation still more deplorable is the consideration that but for the supply of a paltry two million gold dollars from the National Bank on Friday, the whole market would to day be immersed in utter collapse. Such a state of affairs has been tided over for the moment, but it is idle to disguise the danger of a panic in the present situation. At any moment a further fall in the drooping exchange market and collateral shipments of gold on a heavy scale may send the premium much above 150o/o, and the news from London is anything but favorable to the negotiation of provincial, national, or municipal loans, the gold proceeds of which might help to keep up exchange in winter. The market this season will be obliged to stand on its own legs, and the experiment is a risky one, as there are already visible signs of tottering with exchange at 47d.

The doors of London bankers are so-to-say closed to Argentine credit, since the suspension of the guarantee on the East Argentine Railway Co. The gold expected from the negotiation of sundry railway undertakings and noted in the famous table of national assets cannot be relied on under such adverse circumstances. In an atmosphere of the greatest distrust a great shrinkage must necessarily take place in the influx of capital here from abroad. The municipal loan negotiation has fallen through: national loans are out of the question. In fact, the market has nothing to fall back on this winter beyond the crops, and these will certainly not sustain the exchange market.

Stocks that rose like rockets are dropping like sticks. Bankers, merchants, capitalists and dealers are overburdened with stocks on which money has been lent at high quotations. In the process of liquidation that is now going on these stocks are being gradually thrown on the market at falling prices: to gather an idea of the extraordinary fall in these values we must reduce the current market prices to gold, viz:—

National Bank Shares	60½ gold
Catalinas Wharf	14¾ „
Banco Constructor	16 „
Provincial Cedulas L	26 „
„ „ N	25 „
„ „ P	25 „

There is nothing so forcible as a reduction of inflated paper values to a "bona fide" gold level. It does away with all the sham values that still deceive the many with their false gloss. The gold quotations show how we stand and not in the miserable record of the Avellaneda crisis can we find a precedent of such low quotations—National Bank shares at 40 o/o discount, and Cedulas at 75 o/o discount!

To all this financial and Bolsa distress we must add the significant fact of the falling-off in the Custom House revenue as revealed by the figures for February; but there are few who take the trouble to study and gauge the actual falling off in the figures, which, as usual, are in paper and leave on the reader the impression that the decrease is insignificant. Let us take the figures and compare the paper values with the actual gold values of the respective periods:—

	Paper	Gold
February 1889	$3,600,000	$2,322,000
„ 1890	3,400,000	1,456,000
Falling-off	200,000	866,000

Nothing could be clearer: according to paper figures the decrease is only $200,000; according to gold it amounts to no less than $866,000, say in paper a fleabite of over two millions—such is the fallacy of paper figures. It is devoutly to be hoped for the sake of the government that the falling-off in the Custom revenue will not continue, for the Treasury would lose both ways in a falling revenue at paper prices and in a steady depreciation of that paper.

The fall in stocks affects the Bolsa, the fall in the revenue handicaps the Government, and the depreciation of paper injures the whole country; but this threefold view of the evil will soon develop into a kaleidescopic one, affecting every interest in the nation. Bad times appear to be ahead and the state of affairs on the Bolsa as reflected in the February settlement is a mere projection of what is going to take place on a much larger scale outside the precincts of Mammon, unless some drastic measures are immediately adopted to ward off the peril that everyone feels coming. There is an inclination to believe that the depreciation of the currency is the lesser evil and that a fresh issue of paper money would tide over the situation. It is argued in the papers that a fresh emission of one hundred millions would save stock-holders and remove the pressure in the money market. We venture to suppose that the experiment will drive gold to five hundred premium and make matters five hundred times worse.

The settlement is a warning that the government may, but the people will certainly not overlook, and the most baneful result will be the increase of distrust that must follow. The gloom in the market is visible on all sides, and there are few who care to dwell on the prospect of a rising premium and falling exchange at a moment when business is shrinking, money tight, lands and stocks falling, and a wholesale liquidation is being forced on the market. They say that when clouds are blackest the silver lining is brightest—the only silver lining we see is the export of a large crop, but will that suffice to dispel the clouds? We doubt it.

A DIFFICULT DESCENT

March 2nd.

There is nothing of the proverbial facility of descent in the noble and patriotic decision of General Tajes to abandon the reins of power when, to hold them longer he had merely to tighten his grasp. It is indeed a hopeful sign of regeneration and honesty of feeling to see people free themselves from paltry prejudice and praise the general, not for doing his duty, but for rejecting the dangerous temptations of the moment and with a will truer than the steel of his sword resist the promptings of ambition. It was easy under the mask of hypocrisy to choose some sycophant for a successor and make of that successor a tool for the ambition that the breath of a constitution is supposed to extinguish. There was no lack of example nor want of precedent to warrant such a policy, and the shout of applause that reechoes from the Cerro across the broad bosom of the Plate, while mingling the feelings of two sister-nations, has gathered more force and more volume from the inward conviction of all that General Tajes could, had he wished, have profaned his oath and his country by following the sad example of a long list of predecessors. That shout of applause, strengthened, not by salvoes or rockets, but by the sincerity of two peoples, is the first note of liberty's voice that has reechoed for many a long day in the Banda Oriental. It seems to usher in an era of political regeneration that has burst forth after years of oppression and sorrow. General Tajes, whose election, if the word can be used, was conceived in tyranny has redeemed himself by redeeming his country. To the despotism of Santos he owed his position: to his own virtue and patriotism Uruguay owes its emancipation.

It is difficult to find in recent Uruguay an annals a historic precedent for such nobleness of conduct, and the administration which came to a close yesterday breathes that austerity and uprightness, that virtue and iron volition, which formed the corner-stones of Republican greatness in the old days.

But, though men like Tajes, endowed with the power of regenerating themselves and their country are rare; stil rarer are patriots of the calibre of Herrera y Obes, who seem to be the counter-growth to oppression, and live through national convulsions invulnerable like the idea they represent, and like that idea shining with comforting ray on the dark sea of troubles. To the very dregs has Herrera quaffed the bitter cup of disappointment, pursued by triumphant tyranny and ever impelled onward not by ambition to rise but by indignation gathering strength from every fresh wound inflicted on his country. Exiled to Havannah by the implacable hatred of the despot who feared his humble toga far more than a hundred blades, or the bullets of an Ortiz, the ocean was not wide enough to deaden the voice of his banished cause. Each wave cast some burning protest from the exiled patriot on the shore of his country, keeping life in that spark of liberty and opposition that were to triumph in the end and tear asunder the chains of national bondage. He has risen at last, and with him have risen the hopes of his country. A just reward has crowned his patriotism, and he stands to-day the first man amongst his fellow-citizens whose liberties his voice has so often defended. Enveloped in the good wishes of all, strong in his triple breastplate of experience, patriotism and talent, and with a long list of services and sufferings, he enters upon his duties as president amid the shouts that applaud the noble conduct of General Tajes and the acclamations that greet the resurrection of liberty. All hail to Uruguay, and to the brave patriot whose magnificent manifesto has struck a chord of sympathy, echoed like music on the troubled feelings, and proclaimed the shining talent of the new president of the Uruguayan Republic.

BRITISH TRADE IN 1889.

THE REAL WEALTH OF ARGENTINA.

ARGENTINE WEALTH AND DEBT.

ARGENTINE AGRICULTURE.

London, 11th Jan.

Last year was a prosperous one for British trade, not merely from the merchant's point of view, the money value represented by imports and exports, but also as regards the volume of trade. The figures of value compare with those of 1888 as follows:—

	1888	1889	increase
	£	£	p. cent
Imports	386,600,000	427,200,000	10
Exports	233,800,000	248,100,000	6
Total	620,400,000	675,300,000	9

The value of imports exceeded that of exports by 75 per cent, another sign of increasing prosperity, since a country is the richer by what comes into it, not by what it exports. In Ireland, on the other hand, as in Sicily, the exports are much over the imports, a system which invariably accompanies poverty. People in Buenos Ayres think otherwise, and seek only to diminish imports and increase exports, precisely as in the 18th century in Europe.

To return to British trade. We imported last year 294 million bushels of grain, an increase of 6 millions over 1888, the price paid being the same, 51 millions sterling. But the importation of meat was enormous, viz.:—

	1888	1889	increase
	tons	tons	tons
Live meat	183,000	255,000	72,000
Dead meat	385,000	489,000	104,000
Total	568,000	744,000	176,000

The import of meat last year was nearly 15,000 tons a week, against 11,000 in 1888, a fact of much interest to the River Plate.

We paid last year £31,600,000 for foreign meat, against £25,100,000 in the preceding year, the average value per ton being £42 last year, against £44 in 1888. The fall in price was attended with an increase of consumption, and it is gratifying to see that at 4½ pence or 9 cents per lb. there is an abundant meat-supply for our dense population. It is odd that meat is at present dearer in Buenos Ayres than in London or Liverpool, notwithstanding the fact that horned cattle in the pampas are sold much below one pound sterling per head. The abundant supply of cheap food is the safety of England. We imported last year 1,350,000 tons of sugar, against 1,230,000 in 1888, paying nearly £17 a ton last year, as compared with £15 in the previous one. I think the official valuation of sugar in Buenos Ayres is or used to be £30 a ton, which is absurd. The total value of articles of food imported was:—

	£
1888	149,200,000
1889	161,100,000

The quantities of cotton, wool, jute, hemp etc. imported shew a uniform increase: the aggregate value of these articles was:—

	£
1888	80,400,000
1889	91,300,000

This shews how busy our mills have been during the year. Nevertheless the export of cotton goods was the same in volume, and two millions sterlings less in value than in 1888. On the other hand, woollen manufactures shew an increase, and the total exports of textile goods rose to 110 millions sterling, 1½ per cent higher than 1888. In iron and steel there was an increase of 10 per cent. Imports of gold exceeded exports by £3,200,000, but there was an efflux of silver to the amount of £1,500,000.

People in Buenos Ayres have been victims of a strange delusion that since 1885 (when gold payments were suspended) the republic has advanced in wealth by leaps and bounds. They have been deluded by the effects of Free-banking, and mistaken inflation for wealth. Patient and impartial observers must come to the unpleasant conclusion that there has been no increase of wealth in the past 5 years. It is true that the area under tillage has risen from 4,200,000 acres to 7,400,000, and the value of the crops from 11 million to 15 millions sterling. Also that 450,000 European emigrants have arrived in the country, two thirds of whom are industrious people, increasing the national products. Also that 60 steamers a month arrive from Europe, instead of 40 in 1885, and that the selling price of building sites and land is treble what it was five years ago.

On the other hand, the Public Debt, by official returns, has risen about 115 millions sterling, while the value of cattle has fallen and the exports of pastoral products shew no increase. First take the Public Debt, exclusive of railway guarantees, the amount of these being unknown. In June 1884 the total debts stood thus in millions of dollars:—

	Foreign	Internal	Total
National	93	61	154
Provincial	22	21	43
Total	115	82	197

In Dec. 1888 the figures officially stated were:—

	Foreign	Internal	Total
National	129	207	336
Provincial	194	44	238
	323	251	574

This, however, is a "couleur de rose" way of stating the debt, as it omits two of the largest items, namely forced currency notes and Cedulas, two new elements of public debt, viz:—

Millions of dollars

	1884	1889
Forced currency	0	163
Cedulas	34	560
Total	34	723

Reducing the Home-debt of all kinds including forced currency and Cedulas, to gold, at half-price we find the actual debt is 162 millions sterling, against 47 millions in 1884, an increase of 115 millions sterling since 1884.

The total wealth of the Republic in 1884 amounted to 375 millions sterling. Let us suppose that in the last five years the accumulation of wealth has reached £25 per inhabitant, a very high ratio, this would give an increase of 75 millions, against which the increase of debt has been 115 millions, which would leave the country 40 millions poorer than in 1884. I have said that an increase of £25 per head is the highest possible increase of wealth since 1884. Ask the working classes, and they will tell you that they are not richer than they were five years ago; they constitute seventy per cent. of the population.

Cows, sheep and horses in 1884 represented a value of 330 million dollars or 66 millions sterling, but according to Pres. Juarez Celman their value in 1888 was only 370 million dollars, equal at 32 pence (the average in 1888) to 49 millions sterling. Here is a decline of 26 per cent in one of the chief elements of public wealth. Land has indeed risen in value, but we have yet to see how far this rise is real. It is not in the history of any nation in the world that real estate has risen more than 10 per cent. in five years, but I will suppose that Argentine land and house property has risen 50 per cent. in real, and actual value, and that railways and public works have risen one hundred per cent. The account will then stand thus

MILLIONS $

	1884 Gold	1889 Paper	1889 Gold
Cattle	330	550	250
Land	527	1,740	790
Houses	472	1,560	708
Railways, etc	164	720	328
Sundries	382	1,100	500
Total	1,875	5,670	2,576

This shows an actual increase of 700 million gold dollars, against which we find the public indebtedness rose nearly 1,100 million dollars, namely from 231 millions in 1884 to 1,297 millions in 1889. I expect to hear in reply that land and houses have risen since 1884 not 50 per cent. but 500 per cent. There is such a glamour about inflation of prices that from the days of John Law to the present it has dazzled the moths who gaze upon its brilliancy. As soon as people in Buenos Ayres return to their sound senses they will confess that since 1884 they have been living in an enchanted palace of their own creation.

In my last, of 26th ult., there was an error as to the amount of Cedulas in existence; instead of 560 millions read 360 millions. I received yesterday a copy of Dr. Latzina's interesting work on the Argentine Republic, in which the chapter on wealth took my notice. He makes the total 2,430 million dollars in 1887, which at the current rate of exchange in that year was equal to 361 millions sterling. In the Handbook of 1885 I made the total 1,875 million gold dollars, or 360 millions sterling. It may be, therefore, assumed that in the years 1885 87 the upset value of the Argentine Republic was about 360 millions sterling, that is one-tenth of what was the value of the U. Kingdom, according to Porter, in 1840.

People in Buenos Ayres have so far lost their heads by the inflation inseparable from "shin-plasters" that they dream of millions on all hands. But it is perfectly safe to say that the real value of the Argentine Republic, including the clothes on the backs of the inhabitants, does not reach 500 millions sterling. In the five years which have elapsed since I made a careful valuation, at 350 millions sterling, the extreme addition of wealth would be 25 per cent., say 120 millions sterling which would give a total present value of 480 millions sterling or 2,500 million gold dollars. In my last I stated the total wealth in 1889 thus:

	Currency	Gold
	Millions	Millions
Cattle	550	250
Land	1,740	790
Houses	1,560	708
Sundries	1,100	500
Total	5,670	2,576

We may, therefore, consider the gross wealth as 480 millions sterling, against which the following obligations have to be put:

	Currency	£ Sterling
	Millions	
Foreign debt	——	64,600,000
Home debt	251	22,800,000
Greenbacks	163	14,800,000
Cedulas	360	32,800,000
Total		135,000,000

Here we have a total public debt (excluding railway guarantees) which represents 28 per cent of the market value of the Republic. It is time, therefore, to pause in the matter of borrowing, the annual charges of debt and the depreciation of currency falling heavily on the bulk of the population. Some 4 years ago, when the milkmen's strike occurred, I wrote a series of articles to the effect that the new Octroi would ultimately make living in Buenos Ayres exorbitantly dear, and experience now shews that it has become the dearest city in the world, without doing much good to anybody. Such a condition of things is dangerous and most prejudicial to the country. You are simply living in a fools' paradise if you believe that the grain-crop of Santa Fe can lighten the evils that oppress Buenos Ayres. No more than the gold-fields of Tierra del Fuego.

Neither is the balance of trade your cure, for it never cured any nation yet. You may abjure tea and coffee, and take yerba-mate; you may prohibit European clothing or furniture, and absolutely stop all import trade. Your position will be no better than at present. The only way to mend matters is to lighten your taxes, national, provincial and municipal, and this can only be done by giving up the "delirio de grandezas", the new Senate-house, the new Boulevard and other costly toys.

There is a spirit of exaggeration in matters of public interest which is injurious. The Governor of Santa Fe says the province has 1,000 sq. leagues under tillage whereas I have before me the official statement of December 1888 as follows:—

	Hectares
Colonias	420,800
Iriondo	187,100
St Geronimo	167,500
St. Lorenzo	153,200
Others departs	179,400
Total	1,108,000

This is equal to 410 sq. leagues, and likely the area now exceeds 500 sq. leagues. The Governor, doubtless, said what he thought was true, but somebody gave him wrong figures.

In the STANDARD received last week it is mentioned as a hopeful circumstance that Buenos Aires will have this season a surplus of 500,000 tons of grain for exportation. In this morning's paper I read that agriculture has proved so unfortunate in the River Plate that last year the people of Buenos Aires had to import wheat from the Black Sea. This shows the ups and downs of what has unfortunately now become the chief industry of the Argentine Republic. In 1886, Argentine wheat was selling at three shillings a bushel. Thus if you have an abundant crop, the price you get for the surplus will not be remunerative, if your crop be short you must get grain from the Black Sea. Would it not be better to keep over the surplus of one year for the deficit of an ensuing one?

The official returns for 1887 shewed 5,900,000 acres in the Argentine Republic under crops, wheat standing for 2,100,000 acres. The crops are usually very light, six or eight bushels to the acre, as compared with 30 bushels in England or 12 in the United States. In fact, it is rare (except in the watered lands of Mendoza or San Juan) to get one ton of grain from a 'cuadra' or four acres. But that land is cheap it could never pay to grow grain on such terms, and as land rises the prospects of agriculture must become less and less profitable. At present the grain area is about 3,900,000 acres, which may be expected to produce 32 million bushels. Local requirements are not likely to fall short of 20 millions, leaving a surplus of only 12 million bushels or 300,000 tons for exportation. Twelve million bushels represent a value of seven million dollars, or £2,400,000, and as the earnings of the Argentine people in 1884 were about £62,400,000 it follows that the surplus grain crop is equal to a week's earnings. In the meantime you are allowing pastoral industry to fall into the second rank, and if President Juarez Celman's figures be correct the value of cattle and sheep has declined 40 per cent since 1884, shewing a national loss of 20 millions sterling.

If one-fourth of the care and capital devoted to agriculture since 1884 had been given to pastoral industry, your export of frozen mutton in 1889 would have been not thirty thousand tons, but three hundred thousand tons. Grain is worth £5 a ton, mutton £45, and here in Europe we want meat much more than grain. The meat imports of Great Britain last year were—

	Tons.	Value.
Irish Cattle	237,000	£9,500,000
Foreign ditto	260,000	10,400,000
Beef	119,000	5,200,000
Mutton	61,000	2,600,000
Pork, etc.	303,000	12,700,000
Poultry	12,000	700,000
Total	992,000	41,100,000

The home production of Great Britain was 770,000 tons, so that it appears we are fed on British meat only five months in the year, and on Irish or foreign during the other seven months.

It is not too late for Argentines to pay some heed to the advice of one who takes a warm interest in the progress and welfare of the country. When I read of new banks in the upper provinces, new sugar mills, new issues of Cedulas and the like, it fills me with regret that people run after "ignes fatui" in the pursuit of wealth, and leave so many stones unturned for raising the Republic to great prosperity.

M. G. M.

THE WEALTH OF ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 26, 1890.

To the Editor of THE STANDARD:

Dear Sir:—In reference to an article of Mr. M. G. Mulhall's on the financial situation of this country, published in this morning's STANDARD, I must beg of you to allow me to correct some of the figures, which doubtless owing to deficient data, contain very grave errors.

The figures given of the public debt are the same given by Don Pedro Agote in his Fifth Report on the Debt, Banking, etc., but in the first place Agote includes in the sum total the 20,000,000 dollars of the Madero Port works, and the 20,000,000 dollars of the Gonzales prolongation of the North Central railroad, which are not properly direct debts of the nation till the works be finished and taken over, and furthermore, in a foot note he states that only 13,104,000 dollars of these forty millions had yet been issued.

But this is the least part. What I wish to point out is the mistake of including the same item several times, into which Mr. Mulhall has fallen, by which the sum total appears enormously increased, when in reality no such increase exists. After giving the sum total of the debt of the Nation, Provinces and Municipality, as fixed by Agote, at 574 millions, he yet further increases the burden by adding on 163 millions of inconvertible currency, which makes a grand total of 737 millions—but here is a very grave mistake, for in the first place that currency is guaranteed by the 137½ millions of public funds that figure in the schedule of the Nation's indebtedness, and these in turn by a larger sum in Provincial loans created expressly to enable them to buy the public funds wherewith to guarantee the circulation of their banks.

In a word, the Provinces have made loans to the sum of about 90 millions wherewith to buy National Bonds for their banks, and the Province of Buenos Aires has applied to the same purpose some 37 millions it received from the Nation in public funds; and now it appears that each of these items is charged separately, so that the 127 millions of the Provinces employed in buying bonds, and the 137 millions, bought there with, and finally the 163 millions of guaranteed notes are added up together as different debts, when only one of the three is really such. In a word there are 427 millions charged when only 163 millions (to take the largest item), is owing. As for the Cedulas I fail to see how they can be considered a public debt when the Government has never received a cent of that money, and merely guaranteed payment to the holder to make them more marketable. Besides, of the whole 560 millions, certainly not 160 millions is held outside the country, and it surely cannot be said to be a debt of the country, when it owes it to itself.

I should also like to point out that the valuation of cattle and sheep noted in the article commented on is evidently arbitrary, since it cannot be denied that the export values of these and other products are higher than in 1884.

Begging that you will excuse my intruding on your valuable space, I remain, Dear Sir,

B. Hansen.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Feb. 21st.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday and a decree was subsequently issued annulling the decree of February, 1888, whereby the Andine railway from Villa Maria to Villa Mercedes (San Luis) was handed over to Messrs. Sanford and Clark. At the same time the Government instruct the President of the National Railway Board to take immediate possession of the line and draw up a list of the requisite personnel for the administration of the concern. Messrs. Sanford and Clark will be called upon to pay the lease up to date, and the National Railway Board will assess the damages which the Government may claim. The principal reasons for this measure which are set forth in a very lengthy preamble, are that the line lacks rolling-stock and that Messrs. Sanford and Clark have not paid the 7,395,000 dollars gold, due on January 23rd, to which the Government had looked forward.

Messrs. Lucas, Gonzalez and Co. have presented to Government the bills due for work done last month. The amounts, which have received the approval of the National Inspectors, are as follows:—

Dean Funes—Chilecito	£34,730	16	11
Chumbicha—Catamarca	2 046	10	2
Salta—Jujuy	19,414	0	0
Salta—Santa Rosa	12,195	17	6
Chilcas—Jujuy	3,092	7	10

Letters from Rosario state that the Santa Fe Government have authorized the French Company, who are at present the lessees of the provincial railways to extend the Santa Fe Railway to Reconquista from kil. 260 to the 28th degree. The Company besides hold authority to build a line from Santa Fe to Rosario and from Galvez to San Cristobal. The Reconquista extension will cross an extensive belt of the Santa Fe Chaco and is, we believe, to run parallel to the railway from San Cristobal to Presidencia Roca. Both lines will cross Messrs Murrieta and Co's camps.

Advices from Salta announce the signing of a contract for the construction of the first, second and third sections of the Salta South Western Railway. This line is to cross the departments of Valle de Lerma, Cachaquies, Quebrada del Toro to San Antonio de los Cobres. The first section will serve Cerrillos, Chicoana, Carril, La Puerta de Diaz, Viña and Guachipas, all of which are thriving towns. The second section will serve Cafayate, the most populous and prosperous of the Calchaqui departments famous for their wines. All the territory crossed by this section is admirably suited for vine-culture The third section will serve Rosario de Lerma, which has a population of twenty thousand inhabitants and will afford many facilities for mining enterprise. In time this railway will be extended to the southern provinces of Bolivia and might even be made to join the Chilian line to Atacama. The Salta papers consider the signing of this railway contract to be the opening of a great era of progress for Salta.

The Engineers staking out the new line from Venado Tuerto to Cordoba, Messrs. Woodgate & Co's concession, have reached kilometre 50. So far the line traverses splendid camps of the Venado Tuerto and Loreto districts. It is believed that the line will run through an equally fertile district when it enters the Province of Cordoba, as it will run throuhh the Northern portion of the district known as the "Merced de Araascaeta" where the National Government purchased lands a year ago at 45,000 doll. paper money per square league. The Engineers in charge of the survey are Messrs. C J Minturn and Hugh Ford.

Feb. 22nd.

The Andine Railway bombshell created a terrible commotion in railway circles, and very many conflicting opinions were expressed yesterday. The general opinion is that it is no longer an easy task to raise money in London for railways. The British public cling to their purses, and put not their faith either in guarantees or prospectuses. There is no doubt the suspension of the East Argentine Railway guarantee and the threats to suspend others have caused an ill-feeling amounting to distrust in London. At so many thousand miles away, the Argentine Republic must appear a dim dot enveloped in a thick atmosphere of uncertainty. Its railway traffic is totally invisible, and, in fact, only through the strongest financial telescopes can that superb incentive and attraction for capital, the state-guarantee, be seen. A spider's web is quite sufficient to shut out from sight the weak scintillation of the guarantee, and then capital and confidence lock themselves up in indifference. It is certainly a bad out-look for those once lucky mortals who obtained from the patriotism and generosity of our Congressmen guaranteed railway concessions. The rescission of the Andine Railway contract means that the Government built up a world of financial hopes, and in the prospect of receiving $7,395,000 gold, the payment of which at this moment would ease the whole market and place the ministers in a very good humour. The Cabinet candidly admits that the State has been put about by the non-payment of the $7,395,000 gold. A few more crumbling-stones like this in the financial fabric, and the entire structure would be imperilled. The Central Northern is another sale.

The following sketch of the Andine Railway will be found interesting, particularly at this moment when a conviction is beginning to steal over us that the greatest friend of the country's progress, the railway-contractor, can only do his best, which is not much when distrust abroad:—

"The Andine 5½-ft., gauge, was begun by Mr. Stuart, agent for a firm of English contractors, Jackson and Co., in 1870, and consists of five sections, opened at the following dates:

1873	Vil. Maria to Rio Cuarto	82 miles	S.W.
1875	Rio Cuarto to Mercedes	76 „	S.W.
1880	Mercedes to San Luis	59 „	N.W
1883	San Luis to La Paz	75 „	W.
1884	La Paz to Mendoza	80 „	N.W

"The second section was made by Messrs. Rogers and Thomas, and the remainder by Government engineers. This line at first did not give the results that were expected, but the earnings per mile have more than trebled since 1876, although the country traversed between Villa Maria and San Luis is very thinly inhabited, and since the line was opened to Mendoza, the traffic has notably increased. Mr. Tedin ex-manager of the Great Northern Railway, says there is no line in the Republic better built than this, and the English contractors merit the highest praise. The new section to Mendoza was constructed by Mr. Evans. Mr. Villanueva was the Government engineer who made the extension to Mendoza.

"The gross earnings in 1876 were $84,000 or 530 dol. per mile, and in 1883 they were 417,000 or 1,800 dol. per mile. The traffic consisted of 30,000 passengers and 100,000 tons, the working expenses averaging 55 per cent., and the net profits being equal to 3 per cent. on capital cost. The new line built by Mr. Clark connects Mercedes on Rio Quinto with the town of Mercedes in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and to avoid confusion it is desirable to restore the former to its ancient name of Rio Quinto; it has diverted the trade of the Andine provinces from the Central Argentine, and rendered the above-mentioned sections between Rio Quinto and Villa Maria of little practicable value, unless European settlers can be induced by free homestead-grants to colonize that portion of the province of Cordoba.

Advices from La Plata, yesterday state that the taking of the inventory of the Western Railway cost 18,512 dol.

The extension to Trenquelauquen is to be opened next week and preparations are already being made for the inaugural ceremony.

The Public Works Minister has issued a decree ordering preference to be given for all goods to or from La Plata Port.

It is said that another bid has been made for the Western Railway. The amount offered is 50 millions gold.

Feb. 23rd.

The manager of the Pacific Railway received yesterday a letter from the Inspector-General stating that the 45 carriages on the line are not sufficient to cope with the traffic. The Company recently received 4 sleeping saloons, 4 first-class and 4 2nd class carriages. But the Inspector-General says that this is not sufficient and states that it is necessary to purchase 6 first-class and 8 second class carriages. The Inspector General's note is very brief.

Feb. 25th.

Railway-men were taken by surprise when a French firm produced a novel system of a railway and exhibited it in Paris. No wheels were used. The train was made to slide along a rail, with marvellous rapidity; 200 kilometres an hour being an admitted rate. But railway-men in the Plate will feel far more surprised to learn that there is a project in foot to start the new system of locomotion in Buenos Ayres. Mr. E. de Gobart has already applied to Government for privilege to run this wonderful railway from the Tigre to this city and La Plata. The whole journey, we suppose, would be done in five or six minutes. Tigre-men would be enabled to run a race with a telephone-message. The millennium can't be very far off, if Mr. Gobart manages to start his railway here.

The Pacific Railway Company have asked Government to be allowed to raise their tariff 30 per cent., which would make an aggregate increase of 50 per cent. The railway-companies within the last few months have raised their tariffs as follow:—

Central Argentine 90 per cent; Southern Railway 65 per cent; Northern Railway 60 per cent; Ensenada 60 per cent; Western of Buenos Ayres 60 per cent; B. Ayres and Rosario 30 per cent.

The railway inspector of the Pergamino branch of the Central Argentine Railway writes that on the 19th he took "train" in Pergamino and inspected the line up to Cañada de Gomez. He reports the train service good, but a slight collision at Frebol Station occasioned a delay of 25 minutes. Slight damages were suffered in the passenger seats, but nothing of any importance.

Feb. 26th.

The works of the Villa Maria-Rufino Railway are making progress since the 20th of last month. On the Villa Maria side the cubic of earthworks amounted, up to the 20th inst., to 18,849 cubic metres. The skeleton permanent way is made up to kilometre 82 and the rails reach kilometre 28,500. The permanent way is levelled and complete up to kil. 16. A provisional bridge has been put over the Arroyo San Jose, 20 metres wide. Trains have passed over this bridge and that over the Rio Saladillo without mishap. The work at the stations, culverts and bridges is progressing. On the Rufino side of the line work has begun recently. Two locomotives are being fitted, and five engines will be soon in readiness. Nearly three hundred men are engaged on these railway works.

Dr. Araoz sent yesterday a telegram from Rio Cuarto to the Minister of the Interior, stating that Mr. Romby, manager of the Andine Railway, had arrived there on Monday night, that they were taking a new inventory of everything, and that there would be no difficulty in the matter.

Feb. 27th.

Mr. John Clark's vigorous reply to some personal attacks in the *Nacion* of Tuesday morning was published in that paper yesterday, and this distinguished railway contractor has placed things in their proper light. It was no doubt difficult for the *Nacion* in commenting on the Andine Railway contract and the terrible state of the railways up country, to avoid personalities. Mr. Clark destroys all these attacks by showing that his mission has never been to work a railway, and enjoy its guarantee, but to build it, after which he has nothing more to do with it. He built the Pacific Railway in accordance with the contract. He even made it better than that contract allowed. He could not be held responsible for the damages of overwhelming floods. In 1876 the Campana Railway suffered in the same way but no one had the injustice to say that the damages were the result of defective construction. Mr. John Clark's statement is, on the whole, a fair exposition of the real facts of the case, and it must be admitted that he cannot be held responsible for the damages occasioned by the most extraordinary floods on record.

The works of the B. Ayres Grand National Tramways Co [Admiral Kennedy's tramway] are practically finished.

The Home-Minister yesterday received an official report on the defective condition of many guaranteed railways.

The manager of the Pacific Railway has notified the Engineers Department that the following fresh rolling-stock has been ordered:— 6 1st class eight wheeled-saloons, 4 2nd class ditto, and 4 mixed; 10 luggage-wagons; 8 locomotives; 535 wagons. Besides 15 kilometres of rails and material for shares.

The Western Railway is now taking down the sheds that were erected at so much cost 6 months ago on the old vasura-deposit in Almagro, and the grounds are to be sold to-day at an upset price of 35 dollars the square metre. The Railway Board should have begun where they now end, and sold off the old "vasura" plaza 12 months ago, when, in spite of the dreadful odour which clung to the site though the offal was gone, much higher prices could have been realised. Capitalists possibly might have objected to the smell of the place, but the inodorous crisis of to-day has tightened purse strings and stinted prices. Perhaps, after all, it would have been more prudent for the Board to have awaited the conclusion of the auction before taking down the sheds, which were very useful. It is too late now. The auctioneer holds the sale to-day.

The *Express* says:—Engineer Frewin and his staff receive our congratulations on the joining of the rails of the Paso de los Toros—Paysandu section of the Midland Railway. The Paysandu—Salto section is finished as far as the Queguay, and the line from Paso de los Toros to Queguay will be open to the public in about two months.

Feb. 28th.

Messrs. Sanford and Clark's protest against the decree rescinding the Andine Railway contract was published by several papers yesterday. The document is very lengthy and sets forth that the company were not desirous of leasing the railway. Their conditions were for the purchase, but as the line could not be handed over to them free of obligations, the lease was forced on them. The lease was paid up to October, and since then the amount of lease has been sunk in improvements and repairs. The delays in the payment of the purchase-money was due to the alarm caused in London by the news of the suspension of the East Argentine Railway, and capitalists would not advance the money except on the condition that the Government would not suspend the guarantee. The company state that they should claim damages and not the Government, and they deny the right of the Government to annul the contract.

In the course of the month which closes to-day a good deal of work has been accomplished on the Monte Caseros and Corrientes railways in course of construction The total cubic thrown up is now 5,030,000 metres, of which 210,000 correspond to February. The earthworks stretch over 520 kilometres, 20 kilometres having been done during the month. The number of bridges completed is 220, and the rolling-stock at work is 20 locomotives, 228 wagons 27 carriages. The number of men employed 4800, quite an army of navvies.

March 1st.

The Andine Railway is now completely in the hands of the State, and the following gentlemen attached to the N. R. Board have been appointed to look after the line Mr. J. Cortinez, general-manager; Mr. Fay accountant, Mr. Rodriguez Secretary; Mr. L. Delgado, station-master Villa Maria; Mr. J. Peter, station master, Villa Mercedes; Mr. N. Barnechea, store and deposit-manager. Last night we received from official sources full particulars of the arrival of Dr. Araoz and the delivery of the line. On the 21st, Mr. Sanchez, manager pro tem, refused to give up the line on the ground that he had received no instructions from Messrs Sanford and Clark. On the following day Mr. Sanchez urged that he could not deliver the line until Mr. Romby, the manager, arrived. Dr. Araoz, however, faithful to his instructions, insisted on the delivery being immediately made, and in view of Mr. Sanchez' refusal called in witnesses, drew up an "acta", and formally took possession of the railwey. The genial chairman of the National Railway Board altered nothing in the arrangements of the line. He contented himself with making out the inventory, and the statement was signed by him and several employees of the railway, since Mr. Sanchez refused to append his signature. No books of the concern could be found. They had ne doubt been concealed.

On the 24th. Mr. Romby, the manager arrived.

Dr. Araoz has found the line in a bad condition. He has been obliged to make a station at the Casilla, Las Perdices, and has sent for 600 metres of rail. Trains are not allowed to travel more than 10 kils per hour.

Dr. Araoz is expected here to-morrow.

Since writing the foregoing, a telegram dated Thursday has reached us stating that the train of that day got into Rio Cuarto 8 hours behind time owing to some bungling in Mendoza.

The N. R. Board are at present studying the following guarantee accounts: